

013024

JPRS 82329

26 November 1982

Vietnam Report

No. 2410

19990826 107



DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A
Approved for Public Release
Distribution Unlimited

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

6
78
A05

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

26 November 1982

VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2410

CONTENTS

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

FULRO Said To Be Near Extinction (Nguyen Tran Thiet; LAO DONG, 30 Sep 82)	1
Vietnamese Wear Down Montagnard Resistance (Alan Dawson; BANGKOK POST, 20 Oct 82)	6
Solid Defense Line Built by Ha Tuyen Tribesmen (La Son Nhung; NHAN DAN, 27 Sep 82)	8
Improvement of Youth in Public Security Forces Urged (Tran Minh; THANH NIEN, Aug 82)	11
Youths Fight Negative Aspects, Protect National Security (NHAN DAN, 2 Oct 82)	17
Cao Bang People Contribute to Fighting Enemy Sabotage (NHAN DAN, 4 Oct 82)	19
Border Units Intensify Drills, Improve Living Conditions (Tran Thanh Xuan; NHAN DAN, 11 Oct 82)	20
Crime Curbing, New Life Building in Suburbs Intensified (NHAN DAN, 9 Oct 82)	22
Hai Phong Steps Up Protection of State Property (Duy Phuc; NHAN DAN, 6 Oct 82)	23
Hanoi Procuratorate Official Comments on Divorce (PHU NU VIET NAM, 29 Sep-5 Oct 82)	25

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

Fish Delivered by Soviet Boats (NHAN DAN, 11 Oct 82)	28
---	----

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

Functions of Youth Federations Discussed (Le Quang Vinh; THANH NIEN, Aug 82)	29
Ha Nam Ninh Reviews Issuance of Party Membership Cards (NHAN DAN, 3 Oct 82)	33
Training Courses Opened for People's Committee Cadres (NHAN DAN, 11 Oct 82)	34

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

Interview With State Bank Director General on Savings Deposits (NHAN DAN, 27 Sep 82)	35
Deficiencies in Marketing of Goods Criticized (Kieu Lien Son; DAI DOAN KET, 29 Sep 82)	38
Ho Chi Minh City Reforms Produce Sector in Key Markets (Bang Chau; NHAN DAN, 4 Oct 82)	42
Column Discusses Need To Rid Storehouses of Unsold Goods (HANOI MOI, 1 Sep 82)	45

AGRICULTURE

Century of Vietnamese Rubber Growing Reviewed (Trieu Xuan; THIEU NIEN TIEN PHONG, 1 Oct 82)	46
Problems in Growing and Processing Tea Discussed (Tran Kim Quang; NHAN DAN, 7 Oct 82)	48
Localities Urged To Speed Up Harvesting Their Rice Crop (NHAN DAN, 1 Oct 82)	51
Editorial Indicates Ways To Prepare for Winter-Spring Crop (Editorial; NHAN DAN, 27 Sep 82)	53
Tenth-Month Corn Crop Harvested in Border Districts (NHAN DAN, 11 Oct 82)	56
Summer-Fall Paddy Output Increases in An Giang (NHAN DAN, 11 Oct 82)	57
Nationwide Salt Production Increased (NHAN DAN, 11 Oct 82)	58
Nghia Binh Marine Products Sector Boosts Production (NHAN DAN, 2 Oct 82)	59

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

Ho Chi Minh City Drug Firm Produces Medicines From Domestic Materials (Nguyen Trung; NHAN DAN, 7 Oct 82)	60
---	----

LIGHT INDUSTRY

Dong Nai Province Emphasizes Traditional Crafts (Pham Dung; NHAN DAN, 7 Oct 82)	61
--	----

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

Elimination of Saigon-Era Songs Urged (Dang Trung; TIEN PHONG, 5-11 Oct 82)	63
--	----

POPULATION CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

Khmer Cultural, Information Activities Developed (NHAN DAN, 9 Oct 82)	65
--	----

Result of Farming and Life Settlement in Thanh Hoa Reported (Vu Khue; NHAN DAN, 27 Sep 82)	66
---	----

BIOGRAPHICS

Information on Vietnamese Personalities	67
---	----

Information on Vietnamese Personalities	70
---	----

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

FULRO SAID TO BE NEAR EXTINCTION

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 30 Sep 82 pp 6,8

[Article by Nguyen Tran Thiet: "The Last Days of FULRO"]

[Text] With the permission of the Central Nationalities Commission and the Ministry of Interior, we met with some FULRO members who had defected. First of all, what is FULRO? In the past that organization was called "Ba-Gia-Ra-Kha" (a combination of the first parts of the names of four ethnic minority groups in the Central Highlands: Banar, Gia Rai, Rhade, and Koho). In mid-1965 "Ba-Gia-Ra-Kha" changed its name to FULRO, an abbreviation of the French term "Front Unifie des Lutte des Races Opprimees." The people we interviewed included some bigshots of that organization: a "Vice Premier," a "Minister," a "Vice Minister," and "generals" and "field-grade officers," etc.

- Ya Duck, a "Vice Premier."
- Nay Gui, a "Brigadier General."
- Lo Mua Ha Brong, a "priest."
- "Captain" K'Din, Governor of Lam Dong Province.
- Y Su Nie, a "Lieutenant Colonel."
- Y Yang KBuoc, a "Captain."
- Rai Lan Thui, a "Captain."

They had committed many crimes and had disturbed and upset the lives and labor of the ethnic minority people in the Central Highlands. Thanks to our correct ethnic policy, the local people have given their all-out support to mopping up the FULRO remnants. The local security forces captured the entire FULRO leadership. They had to admit that FULRO was a reactionary organization that had been set up by the imperialists to sabotage the ethnic solidarity bloc and serve the aggressive plots of foreign countries.

Ya Duck, the "Vice Premier," related the following:

"May 1975 was the period of greatest prosperity for FULRO. At a time when the Government was busy with many tasks while taking over administration of the liberated area, FULRO concerned itself only with expanding its power. The Americans urged us to use military vehicles to take food and weapons from the warehouse system of the puppet army into the jungle. In Da Lat alone we took away dozens of truckloads of weapons and ammunition. The montagnard people, with their existing ethnic prejudice and with the encouragement of the Americans, took up battle positions and prepared for a life-or-death fight with the Vietnamese. Everyone -- old men, old women, and children -- picked up weapons and ammunition discarded by the puppet troops in order to equip themselves."

Ya Duck eloquently related an incident that occurred in Tieng Lieng hamlet just after the liberation: A 32-member mass proselyting work unit led by Colonel Tran Lam came to Tieng Lieng hamlet. The Rhade people greeted the revolutionaries warmly and asked them to sleep in the communal house so that they could guard against FULRO. Comrade Tran Lam, not suspecting an enemy plot, agreed to what he considered a reasonable request. Informed by a spy, that night 20 FULRO soldiers under the command of Ha Buot used four heavy machineguns to pour fire into the communal house. Only one member of the work team -- comrade Si, now a major and commander of the Dai Binh Reeducation Camp -- survived. The FULRO troops, in whom the American troops had inculcated ethnic hatred, emptied clips of bullets into the lifeless bodies. Ha Buot also ordered his men to chop up comrade Tran Lam's body into seven pieces. With that incident the Americans and French succeeded in deepening the chasm between Vietnamese and montagnards. The French plantation owners and the American Protestant missionaries and Catholic priests had encouraged the puppet troop remnants to hide under the FULRO mask, and used tricks to deceive and control them. The following is a story told by Ya Duck:

After he was married, in accordance with customs and the matrilineal relations, So Ni went to live with his wife's family in Ka Long hamlet. So Ni was guilty of the crime of singing revolutionary songs, so FULRO kidnapped him and took him into the jungle. Lt.Col. Lo Mua Ho Dem signed his death warrant because he had spread communist propaganda. Before the sentence could be carried out, So Ni escaped. Lo Mua Ho Dem sent his troops to ambush So Ni at his home, in front of his wife, and pasted to his chest a death warrant and the warning "Anyone who follows the communists or the Vietnamese will be punished in this manner."

The lackeys who had been planted by the Americans sought all ways to harass and create confusion and worry among the people, thus preventing the political-economic lives of the people living in the Central Highlands from stabilizing. The montagnard puppet troop remnants fired into convoys and the houses of workers at work sites, etc. Toward the ethnic minority groups they often used the method of forcing them to swear not to cooperate with the communists. A bullet was placed in a bowl of water and the person put a gun barrel in his mouth, then declared, "I am a member of the ethnic group. If I act contrary to the interests of the ethnic group I will die by this bullet or this gun."

On 30 April 1978 the U.S CIA drafted a plan to establish contact with FULRO via Vo Dai Ton. It is not surprising that both time he infiltrated Vietnam the Colonel,

who was called the point man of "Secret Plan Z," selected the Central Highlands as his destination, for that area was the locale of FULRO and the person with whom he would establish contact: Ya Duck.

Before the Americans had let go of their old lackey, Beijing jumped into the fray. That was the second time the masters in the Zhong Nan Hai palace had stuck their dirty hands into our country's Central Highlands. In 1965, at the Indochinese People's Conference in Phnom Penh, the master of which at that time was Sihanouk, Y Bham Enoul made an appearance. That king harbored the aspiration of winning over Y Bham Enoul and await the day that FULRO commander announced the merging of the Central Highlands with Kampuchea. During that period, because he had close, friendly relations with China, Sihanouk arranged secret meetings between PRC Premier Zhou Enlai and Y Bham Enoul, chief of the bandits in Vietnam. On September 1978 the seeds sprouted by Zhou Enlai 13 years ago sprouted in September 1978. By means of their lackeys Pol Pot and Zeng Sary, Beijing representatives met with the FULRO emissaries Chin Be and Ni Rong. The first thing the Chinese recommended was the overthrow of the then Premier and his replacement by someone else. Y Ghot Nie was selected to fill that position. That 30-year old former puppet ranger sergeant asked, "Since I control no forces, how can I act?" "We will provide weapons, food, and medicine," said the Chinese.

Because they still could not control Y Bham Enoul, the Chinese turned back the pages of history 13 years and requested that old man to assign Y Ghot Nie the mission of killing Premier Djao Nie. Because he controlled the purse strings, Y Ghot Nie won the support of Paul Yuh, Deputy Premier Y Kjao Nie was killed by FULRO troops as he worked for the crime of unjustifiably killing two commanders, generals K'Nam and Ni-Co-Lai.

Y Ghot Nie, the Chinese lackey, became Premier and retained Ya Duck as the Vice Premier in charge of diplomatic affairs.

Ya Duck could not grasp the close relationship among Beijing, Pol Pot, and FULRO. Y Duck, who had always been a lackey of the Americans, did not like the Chinese. Toward the end of November 1978 Ya Duck received a visitor. The visitor, who called himself a representative of Chinese nationals in Cho Lon, requested FULRO to provide him with a letter of introduction, an insignia, and a flag (a FULRO flag in three colors -- green, red, and blue -- with three white stars in the center) so that he could increase his prestige. The Chinese volunteered to donate money and gold, print leaflets, and create conditions for FULRO to make contact with many countries.

Y Duc rejected the recommendation of the Chinese representative. Not willing to admit defeat, Ba Don gave him a petition in very modest, respectful language:

"With a spirit of special friendship, I respectfully request your approval for Chinese nationals to be formed into a force under the command and leadership of your government. I respectfully request you to appoint me to the position of assistant to the Minister of National Defense."

Ya Duck did not approve the request. Ba Don could not establish ties with FULRO as ordered by Beijing and had to return emptyhanded to Saigon. A week later Pol Pot had

the occasion to relate that story to the new FULRO Premier. In order to satisfy his master, Y Ghot Nie called a Cabinet meeting and announced that he would assume responsibility for diplomatic affairs. Ya Duck lost his position of First Vice Premier.

Having gotten rid of another enemy, China placed all of its hopes in its lackey Y Ghot Nie. According to his masters' plan, the FULRO Premier would mobilize troops to arise and take over power in Buon Me Thuot -- the capital of Dac Lac Province -- on 7 January 1979 and declare the autonomy of the Central Highlands. By means of Pol Pot, China would pour in material aid and if necessary, send in Khmer Rouge units to help FULRO maintain its battlefield position.

That secret Chinese plan was aborted. PolPot, unable to cope with the counter-attack of the Kampuchean soldiers, had to flee from Phnom Penh in panic on 7 January 1979. Premier Y Ghot Nie wander around the jungle and then, on some pretext, fled with his mentor.

More than 2 years later the people trained by Beijing went back to their old hamlets and villages. The FULRO forces practically were now practically nonexistent. The generals, ministers, and vice ministers sometimes went a whole year without eating rice. The staples of the FULRO forces were corn, manioc, roots, and "lau o." "Lau o" is a tree that is sometimes so large that it takes two people with arms extended to reach around it. The FULRO troops cut down the tree, split it open to obtain the wood, and pound the wood into flour. The regiments and divisions (totalling not more than 100 people) used "lau o" flour in place of rice. The FULRO troops were cold and hungry. Many had no clothes to wear and there were practically no medicines.

Faced by the collapse of its lackeys, Beijing launched a distorted propaganda campaign. Agents wearing nice uniforms and carrying new weapons bragged wherever they went that the Americans, French, and Chinese would airdrop uniforms and weapons for FULRO. This was a rare opportunity. Anyone who wanted to take over political power and achieve merit should go into the jungle. Anyone wanting to go to Thailand to take training had to take along 40 kilos of rice.

The montagnards have not been divided into social classes so youths who have only recently come of age know only family, clan, and tribal relationships, and so were easily persuaded by the blind, often irrational, advice of the tribal chiefs. In a period of only 6 days -- 21 to 26 February 1981 -- Beijing was able to seduce 1,006 youths into fleeing into the jungle. China intended to send those "reserve forces" to Thailand. Y Su Nie, a "Lieutenant Colonel" who defected with the present group, lamented:

"Dear Sirs" We were proud of being people who were in the vanguard in protecting our ethnic groups, but in recent years we have led the Central Highlands people virtually to extinction from hunger, disease, battle, and fratricide. Because their lives have been unstable, the Central Highlands children, especially the children of people who are members of FULRO, cannot go to school. On the trip ordered by Beijing, only 144 people made it to Thailand, or are living forlornly in the jungle. The rest were captured and imprisoned or died along the way. It's painful to have to admit the cannibalism in Division 13.

On 25 September 1982 the Director of the Central Nationalities Commission, Hoang Trung Minh, received the returning FULRO members. After the meeting, when meeting with the press. First Deputy Prime Minister Ya Duck said:

"You ask me about the future of FULRO. You can use your own imagination. We have no source of supply from foreign countries. Our people have been killed, we are out of weapons, and have no food. In 1975 our forces numbered 1,000 but in 1980 they number less than 30. The future of FULRO may be summed up in one word: extinction."

5616

CSO: 4209/52

VIETNAMESE WEAR DOWN MONTAGNARD RESISTANCE

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Oct 82 p 4

[Article by Alan Dawson]

[Text]

VIETNAMESE security forces are pretty happy these days with their year-old campaign to wipe out one of the most embarrassing — and effective — of the resistance movements there. Hanoi claims to be making inroads against FULRO.

Once promised independence by the Vietnamese communists, the montagnards of south-central Vietnam now have riveted the attention of Hanoi's counter-intelligence service. Talk of independence is unlawful and those hilltribesmen pursuing it are being — to use the official Hanoi words — "tracked down."

Full details of the anti-resistance campaign, as usual with Vietnam, are unknown. But communist propagandists appear to be following their usual practice of ignoring or denying a resistance movement when it is winning, and claiming victory when it is losing.

There appears little doubt now that in the province of Lam Dong, the southernmost bastion of the FULRO movement, the Vietnamese have succeeded in retarding the hilltribes' resistance to Vietnamese rule. There seems every reason to believe Hanoi's claims that important resistance leaders have given up the battle and turned themselves, exhausted, over to the mercies of their Vietnamese pursuers.

On the other hand, the Vietnamese in their own way also appear to admit that other branches of the independence movement are

tougher. Hanoi has made no mention of known resistance movements further north in Vietnam, around the Laos-Kampuchea-Vietnam frontier. Many of the montagnards, thus, are obviously fighting on.

And there has been no mention whatsoever by Hanoi, ever, of a major montagnard resistance group, Dega, which receives arms and advice from outside the country.

FULRO (from the French, United Front for the Struggle of Oppressed Races) seeks hilltribe independence from Vietnamese rule. It has fought Vietnamese regimes of the right, left and centre. In the past, what little support it has received has come from France and the United States, and thus it is by communist definition a "bandit" organisation.

The communists have been battling FULRO fighters and propagandists since they took over southern Vietnam seven years ago, but have stepped up the battle in recent months by all reports.

SANCTUARIES

Two months ago, the Vietnamese (but not outsiders) were told by their newspapers that FULRO had established sanctuaries in the coffee plantations around picturesque Dalat city, about 180 kilometres north of Ho Chi Minh City. They mined cars on the main highway between the two municipalities and moved freely in and out of often

sympathetic villages around Dalat.

A Vietnamese counter-intelligence team moved into the area and began a major crackdown. The crack, 24-man Vietnamese team set up tight controls on the villages and managed to infiltrate FULRO, finally attacking a base and killing four officials of the movement.

Armed propaganda teams moved around Dalat, through the montagnard villages, and won defectors. Last month, the Vietnam News Agency proudly told outsiders that seven senior montagnard officials had wearied of the constant pressure of government troops and gave up the fight. They were flown to Hanoi for a meeting with a senior regime official, and pledged loyalty to the Vietnamese.

The seven included a Koho montagnard, Narya Duk, who claimed to be the No. 2 leader of FULRO, and six others ranging from a self-claimed general to a 60-year-old pastor and adviser, according to the Hanoi report. They are currently being used by the Vietnamese to try to persuade more montagnards to defect.

Last month, Hanoi says, 52 did defect in Lam Dong. Since Vietnam now claims that FULRO divisions "have only from 14 to 20 men each" and that FULRO "is not supported by the people," that should just about be the end of the movement in the province. Time will tell.

FOOTNOTE: Vietnam has been, conversely, silent about Dega since the group was first announced almost two years ago.

REBELLIOUS

Dega, which is the Rhade hilltribe word for Rhade — a large and historically rebellious tribe north of Dalat — was launched late in 1980 as the reincarnation of FULRO, which Dega declared died with the 1975 communist victory.

The best known of all the FULRO leaders ever, Y Bham, is a Rhade.

Dega receives help from outside, presumably from China, through the Khmer Rouge.

The Pol Pot radio in China's Yunnan province provides the only consistent coverage of claimed battle successes by Dega forces, which is

why they are seldom believed by outsiders.

Its leaders have been outside Vietnam on at least two occasions asking for aid from countries other than China.

Until now, so far as is known, their pleas have met with some sympathy and no aid.

CSO: 4200/80

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SOLID DEFENSE LINE BUILT BY HA TUYEN TRIBESMEN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by La Son Nhung: "Defense Line at the Lo River Headwaters"]

[Text] Ha Tuyen is one of the six northern border provinces which fell victim to the Chinese aggression in February 1979. Tribesmen in Ha Tuyen have ever since displayed high vigilance, stood ready to fight, maintained political security and social order and smashed many enemy schemes and acts of encroachment and multifarm sabotage.

Party organizations at all echelons in the province have considered it important to carry out education and propaganda to make cadres and people understand their new revolutionary mission deeply and broadly. The provincial party committee has passed a resolution dealing specially with the local military task and its standing committee has specifically designated each [member] to follow up, guide, control and urge all aspects of the local military task. Remote villages on high mountains have organized a regular and careful study of the duty to defend the fatherland. Dong Van, Xin Man, Yen Minh and Meo Vac Districts have set up mobile task units and sent them to border villages to lead production and the building of strong militia and self-defense units. To date, there are scores of stable and strong militia and self-defense units in seven border districts. Such units are composed of three kinds of forces--combat, combat support and passive defense-evacuation organization. In the villages of Pa Vay Su, Chi Ca and Ban May (Xin Man District), Lao Chai, Thanh Thuy and Xin Chai (Vi Xuyen District), Lung Cu, Pho La and Sung La (Dong Van District) and many others, there are stand-by militia units which can not only hold rifles firmly but also handle plows and hoes skillfully. When the Chinese troops carried out encroachment and sabotage at the border, the militia and self-defense forces coordinated closely with border defense troops to fight and promptly check the enemy. When the situation along the border and in the border defense area became relatively stable, militiamen immediately started performing production tasks, opening new lands, reclaiming idle ones, growing rice, building slash-burn upland fields and afforesting lands. Each year stand-by militia units stationed near the border have opened hundreds of hectares of new land, turned them into arable fields and grown bodhi [boof dqeef], "mo" [mowx] and "sa moc" [sa moocj] trees and industrial plants on scores of hectares of forest. The mobile militia unit of Sung La Village (Dong Van)

has opened nearly 40 hectares of new land round the battleground and achieved 100-percent self-sufficiency in producing grain and food for stand-by detachments beside selling over 7 quintals of dried cassava to the state. The self-defense unit in Yen Minh State Forest has afforested 187 hectares of land. Ha Tuyen has opened more than 2,000 kms of new roads to support combat activities to defend the border area and has built tens of new bridges, ferries and underground piers [beens ngaamf] as well as many communication works across high mountainous regions. These works have had the effect of developing economy and serving combat activities. Militiamen in the districts of Quan Ba, Meo Vac, Hoang Su Phi and Vi Xuyen have grown over 30,000 pines and "sa moc" trees, installed border hedges stretching over hundreds of kilometers and built hundreds of defense battlegrounds in strategic areas.

On the basis of an intensified production and a gradual stabilization of the tribesmen's life, Ha Tuyen has highly effectively carried out the task of building local armed forces and forming a people's war position to defend the fatherland. All localities, especially the border districts, have formulated adequate combat plans to maintain security, to carry out joint operations and to defend each and every area and zone. These plans are closely linked to the defense plans of the province and main force units. According to their conditions and abilities and to the scope of action and the task entrusted, militia and self-defense units have been well-trained to carry out the combat plan for each group and in each area and been taught combat tactics; they have become well-versed in individual movement technique and joint operation and know how to deal with different combat circumstances. Border defense posts No 155, 157, 149, 145 and 161 have closely coordinated with border village militiamen to detect and check the Chinese aggressors promptly in hundreds of cases of encroachment on the border line and dispatch of commandos and reconnaissance agents to sabotage the border defense zone.

Ha Tuyen considers the mission of maintaining political security and social order to be one of the important factors in the local people's war position designed to defend the border region. The provincial party and people's committees have directed public security and military organs and various committees, sectors and mass organizations to weave a widespread people's security network. Propaganda and education have been carried out among people of Mong, Dao, Lo Lo and Tay Nung nationalities and others to make them understand clearly the enemy schemes and tricks to wage a manifold war of destruction. Displaying vigilance, tribesmen have actively cooperated with public security organs and army units in opposing psychological warfare, spies, commandos and reconnaissance agents. While going to work on their slash-burn fields, the Mong people from T. Hamlet, L. Village, discovered four strangers dressed in the Dao tribesmen's fashion but these strangers did not speak the Dao language fluently when questioned. Our people acted in conjunction with the militia and found ways to arrest the strangers who turned out to be Chinese reconnaissance agents infiltrating the border defense zone to collect intelligence information and carry out sabotage. The L. Village is now one of 18 border ones which have launched a fairly good

movement to maintain public security. Almost all people of various nationalities in hamlets close to the border line have participated in people's security cells and in stand-by and mobile militia detachments.

To build and consolidate the local armed forces to make them ever more stable and stronger, Ha Tuyen considers it important to guide the task of building, improving and multiplying progressive models. Hundreds of specialized cadres have been assigned to the border districts and villages to lead this movement. The two districts of Dong Van and Xin Man have received many models for this task. Many villages which formerly failed to raise the quality of militia activities have now become fairly good in this matter. The H. Village (Dong Van District) has paid attention to training its militiamen in technique and tactics. Militiamen there have promptly detected, checked, tracked down and caught scores of Chinese reconnaissance groups who infiltrated the region. Some 85 percent of the total number of militia units in Xin Man District have been recognized as strong ones.

Ha Tuyen is concentrating its efforts on building a stable defense line along the border.

9332

CSO: 4209/43

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

IMPROVEMENT OF YOUTH IN PUBLIC SECURITY FORCES URGED

Hanoi THANH NIEN in Vietnamese No 8, Aug 82 pp 1-4

[Article by Tran Minh, Director of the Political Work Department of the Ministry of Interior: "Strengthen and Consolidate the Youth Forces in the People's Public Security Forces, So That They Are Truly Pure and Strong"]

[Text] The Vietnamese revolution must simultaneously implement two strategic missions: successfully constructing socialism and defending the socialist Vietnamese homeland.

The present homeland defense mission is resolutely defeating the many-sided war of destruction waged by the Chinese reactionaries and expansionists, in league with the U.S. imperialists and the other counterrevolutionaries, and maintaining political security and social safety. In order to fulfill that mission it is necessary to mobilize the strength of the entire proletarian dictatorship system; mobilize a truly deep, broad, strong, and continuous mass movement to defend the security of the homeland; achieve solidarity and combat coordination between the dictatorial forces of the state and the revolutionary mass organizations, especially between the People's Army and the youth forces of the entire nation; and enable those forces to strongly develop their combat assault role and serve as the hard core in protecting the security, order, territorial integrity, sovereignty, and independence of our nation.

Along those lines, we must pay adequate attention to consolidating the people's armed forces, including the people's public security forces, so that they become truly pure and strong, and fully capable of fulfilling their mission and activist role in the fierce, decisive, and complicated struggle against the enemy. First of all, it is necessary to pay attention to doing a good job of educating the young public security personnel in order to improve their revolutionary quality.

Youths now account for 80 percent of the people's public security personnel. In general, those young policemen have been carefully selected and have revolutionary ardor. They are people who increase the fighting strength of the people's public security forces. Nearly all of them are graduates of general middle schools or vocational middle schools, and a considerable number are graduates of college-level professional or scientific-technical courses, so they are solid bases of support for enabling the people's for enabling the people's public security forces to gradually advance to a professional, modern status.

Youths in the public security forces have always had a very fine tradition which is part of the common tradition of the people's public security forces. The nature of that tradition is unlimited loyalty to the homeland, to the Party, and to the people, and readiness to rush to the front line to struggle against the enemy, accept all hardships and sacrifices, and work together to defend the nation, the Party, and the interests of the revolution. Many splendid examples of revolutionary heroism on the part of public security youths in the revolutionary periods are continually handed down. Martyr Tran Binh (of the Hanoi public security forces) was one of the patriotic youths who contributed to building that glorious tradition. In 1947, Tran Binh, barely 19 years old, was tracked down by the French colonialists because his resounding feats of arms terrified them. In French colonialist court, which declared him guilty of "two capital crimes," Tran Binh boldly declared that "I hate the French colonialist aggressors. I am determined to annihilate them. Even though I must sacrifice my life, I regret nothing, and indeed am very proud, for I have fulfilled the duty of a patriotic Vietnamese youth." He appealed to his comrades, "In the face of the enemy, be brave and do not waver... Being able to sacrifice for the homeland is reward enough!" Carrying on the tradition of Tran Binh and the example of the female martyr Vo Thi Sau (also a public security operative during the anti-French resistance war), the succeeding of public security youths have achieved many glorious feats of arms. They were warriors who fight on a secret front, suffer great loss with regard to their private lives, and at times must sacrifice their lives silently, with few people knowing about it. They were guards who, when escorting leadership cadres on missions, calmly and boldly sacrificed their lives in leading astray the pursuing enemy after being surrounded, so that the cadres could safely escape from the encirclement. They were a squad of 12 armed security unit members who fought 3 straight days and nights in Saigon to defend the leadership organ of the Municipal Party Committee, which was commanding the Tet Mau Than campaign in 1968; although they had to fight to the last man they did not retreat. They are now warriors who are prepared to fight anywhere, to go to the remote, arduous border areas or into the lairs of the spies, reactionaries, and armed bandits to search for, find, and annihilate them, or to resolutely fight against the criminals to protect the interests of the socialist revolution and protect the lives and property of the people, are prepared to endure all hardships, and are not afraid to sacrifice their lives. Examples of such people are Le The Bui and Duong Minh Ngoc (of the Ho Chi Minh City Public Security Service), Nguyen Tan Hai, Nguyen Duc Thinh, and Nguyen Thai Binh (of the Hanoi Public Security Service), Luu The Ha and Lam Van Thanh (of the Lam Dong Public Security Service), Nguyen Thanh (of the Thuan Hai Public Security Service), Nguyen Ngoc Sang (of the Bac Thai Public Security Service), etc.

Their revolutionary nature is the principal feature of youths in the public security forces. They are children of the Party and the people whom we treasure and of whom we are proud. With regard to the requirements of the revolution, we must be concerned with teaching and bringing into play that fine nature, so that the young public security personnel can truly be reliable forces of the Party, the state, and people, and in order to prevent and overcome the remaining weaknesses and deficiencies.

Although the youths in the public security are essentially good, there are still weaknesses and deficiencies. The social knowledge and work ability of many of the

youths are still weak. They easily become confused and are clumsy and careless in their daily work. Many of them cannot analyze the present difficulties of society, so they easily become pessimistic and suspect the organization of task implementation by the echelons and sectors. A number of youths have been seduced into pursuing the individualistic way of life, which leads to corruption, bribery, and moral degradation. Furthermore, there are still many public security youths who have not been fully educated but are assigned the mission of representing the organ in enforcing state laws, so they trend to become autocratic, bureaucratic, and arrogant, and cause inconvenience for the people.

The reason for the deficiencies of the public security youths is, in part, that they are affected by the negative phenomena in society. But the main reason is that the deficiencies of the work of training, educating, and managing public security cadres -- at times, after the liberation of the south the public security forces in many localities were rapidly developed in many localities because of the urgent requirements and the education task did not keep up -- the quality of many public security youths is still low. The actions of a small number of bad elements who have infiltrated the ranks of the public security forces have harmed the prestige of the administration and must be pruned.

On the basis of the above-mentioned situation, in order to fulfill the present requirement of defending the nation Directive No 92 of the Secretariat of the VCP Central Committee and the resolution of the Fifth Party Congress set forth the mission of building pure, strong public security forces and promoting a mass movement to protect the security of the homeland in the new situation. In order to fully understand the spirit of those Party directives and resolutions, we must be concerned with education to improve the revolutionary quality of the People's Public Security Forces in general and the public security youths in particular in many respects.

First of all, we must educate the young public security personnel so that they can have noble revolutionary ideals: devoting their lives to being warriors who "stand guard so that the people can relax, remain awake so that the people can sleep soundly, and make the well-being of the people their source of happiness and reason for living" and are absolutely loyal to the homeland, to the Party and the people, and to the socialist revolutionary cause."

That noble quality must be manifested first of all in absolute confidence in the leadership of the Party and unanimity with its lines and policies. At a time when there are many negative phenomena in society and the enemy are waging psychological warfare to misrepresent the Party's lines and policies, attention must be paid to carefully educating the public security personnel to raise their political level so that they can fully understand the important developments in our country and have consciousness of sharp and timely vigilance, and take the initiative in promptly smashing all sabotage plots of the enemy. Doubt and vacillation with regard to belief will not only prevent the public security personnel from fulfilling their mission of protecting the Party and the revolution, but will also create openings for sabotage by the enemy.

A strong sense of responsibility and consciousness of strict organization and discipline are important manifestations of revolutionary quality. Our young warriors, who have always had a spirit of enthusiastic activity, must be further cultivated so that they can be capable of thinking and acting, act in correct accordance with policies and laws, bravely overcome all difficulties and hardships, and contribute positively to overcoming the negative phenomena in society. At the same time, it is necessary to continually encourage the youths not to retreat before difficulties, or avoid or reject the matters which the people request the public security forces to resolve.

Second, it is necessary to educate the youths in the public security forces in order to increase their consciousness of unconditionally serving the people. That is a matter related to the nature of people's public security forces which can never be taken lightly. Our beloved Uncle Ho taught that "The Public Security Forces belong to the people and must serve the people The people must be enabled to have confidence in and love the Public Security Forces, and go all-out in helping them fulfill their missions."

The public security personnel, especially youths, who every day fulfill the mission of enforcing state laws, often have the impression that they are "powerful authorities" and forget their obligation of "being servants to the people," so easily become bureaucratic, arrogant, and authoritarian, and harass the masses. Many youths also are pretensions, are easily offended, and have little experience in dealing with people, so they often clash with the others on the slightest pretext. The enemy and bad elements, hooligans, thugs, speculators, and blackmarketers often taken advantage of clashes between the public security forces and others to step in, exacerbate the situation, and attack the public security forces, in hopes of causing the governmental administration to lose prestige or neutralize its authority.

For that reason, we must be concerned with educating the public security personnel so that they can be conscious of going all-out in serving the people, have an attitude of modesty and courtesy toward everyone, and have a calm, careful, courteous work style when fulfilling their duties. When there is a loss of social order, public security personnel must know how to rely on the people and skilfully distinguish between them and the bad elements in order to apply resolute measures to suppress them, extol the laws of the state, and prevent them from engaging in sabotage to create division between the public security forces and the people or between public security and the troops. Our cadres and people must also be alert toward the sabotage plots of the enemy and the bad elements, go all-out in helping the public security forces fulfill their mission, and have a sincere attitude of helping the public security personnel correct their deficiencies.

Only with close solidarity between the public security forces and the people, and solidarity and combat coordination among the public security forces, the army, and the sectors, can we fully bring into play the strength of the proletarian dictatorship, defeat the enemy's many-sided sabotage plots, and strongly defend the socialist Vietnamese homeland.

Third, it is necessary to strengthen the education of public security youths regarding the revolutionary traditions of the Party, the nation, and the People's Public Security Forces, and enable the public security youths to have a pure, wholesome way of life and continually improve their professional level.

If the lives of public security cadres are not pure, and are guilty of the crimes of corruption, bribery, and acting contrary to policies and laws, that will not only harm such individuals but also harm the common benefit, for they will be "neutralized" and cannot play their activist role of struggling against the negative phenomena in society, and the confidence of the masses in the governmental administration-Criminals have an opportunity to take advantage of those weaknesses to step up their illegal acts. Therefore, we must pay attention to cultivating the revolutionary virtue of the public security youth forces.

Meanwhile, we must also be concerned with education to improve the work ability of the young public security personnel. Public security work has the special characteristic of being related to all spheres of social activity. The violations of security and order are usually very complicated, and it is difficult to distinguish the honest people from the dishonest people immediately. With regard to many violations of socialist property, it is difficult to determine whether they occurred because of a lack of responsibility, because of errors regarding technique, or because of sabotage by the enemy. The enemy also have many insidious plots and cleverly conceal their crimes by means of wily schemes, or by means of sophisticated, modern techniques. If the public security personnel do not have the necessary professional knowledge it will be difficult for them to do a good job of fulfilling the missions assigned them. Although the youths in the public security forces have received basic training in the general schools or in colleges, they are still not fully able to promptly meet the requirements of the very complicated, difficult tasks facing them. That requires the public security youths to have a spirit of love of study and thirst for knowledge; they must not be subjective and self-satisfied, and cannot have a narrow attitude of imitating others and enjoying pleasures, while forgetting study and lacking a will to advance.

Educating public security youths regarding the revolutionary traditions is also a permanent task. We must cause the public security youths to affirm and respect the heroic, steadfast tradition of the nation, the Party, our people's armed forces, their fathers and elder brothers, and their present fellow unit members, manifested in a lively manner in setting a good example in "selflessly working for the nation and serving the people." Good examples of those fine traditions of our people and the People's Public Security Forces occur every day. They must be properly rewarded, extensively propagandized, and popularized. That is a very practical form of propaganda and education for the public security youth.

Fourth, the leadership and command echelons and the Party and Youth Union organizations in the public security forces must be strengthened so that they are able to fulfill their mission of managing and educating the public security youths.

The management and education of public security youths has always received attention, but they have not yet achieved the desired results, and in places are still being regarded lightly.

The task of managing and educating public security youths is not simply a matter of having the youths study and discuss the political contents and ideological requirements, or of using organizational measures to force the youths to observe the 10 disciplines of the People's Public Security Forces, although those are necessary

measures. The important matter is to find lively, practical forms which are appropriate to the psychology of youths (for example, many units have brought forth the necessary topics for group discussion by the youths; organized the showing of a film, the presentation of a play, or the reading of useful stories so that everyone can contribute opinions; organized visits to historical sites; or organized study of on-the-spot advanced models) and cause youths to like to study. Education of the compulsory, affected administrative command variety. We must cleverly appeal to the self-respect of youths and their voluntary observance of discipline, and not, because of crude, authoritarian, and inegalitarian demeanor and criticism, prevent the youths from observing discipline. When guiding or criticizing youths with regard to their way of live or dress, we must avoid being subjective and narrow and forcing the way of thinking and way of life of older people and of feudal thought on youths, thus negating the youths' way of life and their wholesome artistic taste. The youths must be guided to voluntarily abandon the degenerate, uncouth, absurd "styles" and "modes" which are contrary to the fine nature of our people, and to strictly respect and observe the internal bylaws of the Vietnam People's Public Security Forces.

The leadership and command cadres of the public security units must influence youths by setting a good example with regard to a revolutionary spirit and a pure way of life. If they do not practice what they preach the youths will not respect them. In addition to their responsibility of being exemplary, the leadership and command cadres of the public security units must coordinate with the party committee echelons in the forces to create favorable conditions for the HCMCYU chapter in the unit to step up its activities, and must appoint capable people who understand the psychology of youths to do Youth Union work, in order to consolidate the basic-level Youth Union organizations so that they are truly leadership nuclei of the public security youths and endeavor to bring into play their assault role in fulfilling the political missions of the People's Public Security Forces and contribute positively to building pure, strong People's Public Security Forces which advance gradually and solidly to a professional, modern status.

5616
CSO: 4209/40

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

YOUTHS FIGHT NEGATIVE ASPECTS, PROTECT NATIONAL SECURITY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Oct 82 p 1

[Article: "Youths on the Front for Maintaining Security of the Fatherland"]

[Text] The Youth Union in Thanh Hoa Province has organized many activities to step up the "Three offensive prongs against negative aspects" campaign. The province as a whole has more than 1040 security assault youth, control youth and red flag youth units, with more than 9,000 members and youths participating in maintaining security, using propaganda to urge people to "Live and work on the basis of the Constitution and the law," directing traffic to ensure traffic safety and order in public places, taking part in market management and fighting speculation and smuggling.

In 1981 and the first 6 months of 1982, the assault youths, along with the public security force, succeeded in preventing more than 1,103 cases of violation of socialist properties (the typical one being Ha Trung State Farm); discovering and wiping out 527 gangs working on trains (the typical one being the Thanh Hoa police Youth Union chapter), recovering more than 300 tons of grain, more than 430,000 dong and goods in hundreds of cases of smuggling, which were reported to the authorities; looking for and seizing more than 200 decadent music tapes and 151 pieces of garments used by fortunetellers and witchcraft practitioners; and discovering and denouncing 15 cases of serious crimes.

The "Solidarity of three forces" movement among the youths of Ha Bac Province has brought about good initial results on the security and order front. The youths in the midland and highland areas denounced the psychological warfare arguments and activities of the saboteurs and bad elements and organized searches in which 2,316 music tapes and records and hundreds of books of bad contents were seized.

The Youth Union chapter was dealing quite well with those backward youths who have become progressive ones.

The movement has witnessed the appearance of many good youth collectives, such as the ones in Hoan Son, Ngoc Thien and Xuan Lai Villages, the Capital Construction Corporation, the Technical Workers' School, the Yen Phong General and Middle School and the Hoang Hoa Tham General School in Bac Giang City, and many typical individuals known for having protected the socialist properties.

The youths in the highland villages of Mai Chau and Da Bac and in a number of Catholic villages in Ha Son Binh Province have reported to the authorities many enemy psychological warfare arguments.

The youths in the organs, enterprises and corporations like the Van Diem Sugar Refinery, Agricultural Machinery Corporation and Da River Hydroelectric Power Construction General Corporation have launched the emulation movement for the protection of socialist properties. They have been carrying on the "3 Have's" (have strict discipline, have high productivity, have good technique) and "3 Do not's" (do not do unlawful business, do not steal public properties, do not come to work late and leave early) motto.

In the past year the youths in Hai Hung Province truly took the lead in fulfilling the security and order task. The province as a whole has 411 security assault youth units in its subwards, 491 control and red flag youth units in its factories and work sites and 423 red star teenagers units in its schools. The activities of assault youth and red star teenagers units have attracted more than 10,000 youths and teenagers to joining the efforts to stop many cases of violation of the law and socialist properties. The youths at the construction site of the Pha Lai Thermoelectric Power Plant, while pursuing solidarity of the three forces, actively stopped and prevented many important thefts of materials worth in some cases up to 35,000 dong.

5598

CSO: 4209/56

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CAO BANG PEOPLE CONTRIBUTE TO FIGHTING ENEMY SABOTAGE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Oct 82 p 3

[Article: "Cao Bang Fights Enemy Sabotage Plot"]

[Text] The movement to maintain security of the fatherland has been growing vigorously in Cao Bang Province.

The people in Trung Khanh, Ha Quang and Tra Linh Districts provided the administration and public security forces there with thousands of pieces of information to help them to detect hundreds of cases of Chinese reconnaissance forces entering Vietnamese territory. With the information supplied by the people, the public security cadres and combatants analyzed and sorted such information, looked for leads and captured 30 people who had been used, bribed and sent to the border area to sabotage our economy. The people's public security force knew how to rely on the people to catch the heads of the reactionary political organizations set up by the enemy, discovered in time and thwarted the enemy's plot to take advantage of the age-old friendly relations between the Vietnamese and Chinese people along the border to make propaganda, to speak ill of our regime and administration and to stir up rebellion among the bad elements. The people in the province have remained vigilant, discovered many cases of spreading false rumors and counter-propaganda and helped our public security cadres and combatants to search and destroy the enemy's psychological war pockets of activities.

The province as a whole has more than 400 red-flag youth and teenagers organizations, which have attracted thousands of youths and teenagers to participating in patrolling and guarding streets, villages, hamlets and schools. Such phenomena as unhealthy cultural activities among the youths have been corrected in time. Three hundred sixty-five people's public security teams have been established to take part in handling disorderly conduct cases on the streets and in hamlets. As to other social ills like decadent living, drinking, gambling, opium smoking, etc., appropriate measures have been developed and taken to deal with them in time along with education as part of the way to handle them.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BORDER UNITS INTENSIFY DRILLS, IMPROVE LIVING CONDITIONS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Tran Thanh Xuan: "New Achievements of Song Thao Corps in Combat Readiness and Care for Troops' Life"]

[Text] The Song Thao [Thao River] Corps Command has organized meetings from the company level on up to exchange experiences and initiatives in achieving five targets specified in the pledge to emulate in building units that are stable and strong from all points of view.

Outstanding achievements have been registered by units on the first line--such as the Thac Ba, Linh Nam, Cam Duong, Van Lang, Tam Dao and Sa Pa infantry groups--which have organized several highly productive labor phases to consolidate a mutually supportive battle position combining more than 100 kms of communication trenches and thousands of gun emplacements, firing foxholes and obstacles. Signal, engineering and artillery units have built communication wire lines extending over dozens of kilometers and mobility roads stretching over 69 kms and have joined the local people in repairing and upgrading more than 120 kms of road. All units have strictly implemented the system of stand-by command and combat alert, maintained adequate operation of the signal network and firmly grasped the situation along the border line day and night.

Units at the front line have detected, promptly encircled and neatly caught many groups of Chinese scouts and spies coming to violate our territory.

The corps has opened 135 training courses to improve the knowledge of over 6,000 cadres at various echelons about military affairs, politics, logistics, technique and about the gist of the military staff's task of organizing tactical drills and joint operations involving many services. To date, infantry regiments on the first line have completed many phases of tactical drills from the company level on up. Compared with the same period last year, Song Thao Corps has made a new progress in that 159 companies, battalions and regiments had proven to be units skillful in performing firing practice according to lessons 1 and 2 and in carrying out drills in defensive and offensive combat combined with firing practices

involving various types of infantry guns and also in that dozens of reconnaissance, artillery, tank and signal detachments had proven to be units conversant with firing practice involving AK submachine guns, mortars and flat-fire guns of various types, antiaircraft machineguns of various calibers and so forth.

This year, units subordinate to the corps have performed labor to cultivate 340 hectares of rice and corn, 450 hectares of cassava, potatoes, beans and peanuts and more than 120 hectares of greens; they have also planted 500,000 banana, pineapple, cucumber, sugar cane and fruit trees, raised over 700 buffaloes and cattle and 1,500 hogs and increased the pond and lake area to 45 hectares to keep hundreds of thousands of breeding fish. In more than 240 units and organs, there are fairly good and even better cooks to serve troops.

9332

CSO: 4209/59

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CRIME CURBING, NEW LIFE BUILDING IN SUBURBS INTENSIFIED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Oct 82 p 3

[Text] Bordering on urban Hanoi, Cong Vi is a ward where negative acts such as provocations, fights, abuses, theft and smuggling have frequently been committed over the recent past. In addition to arousing the people's spirit of collective ownership in building a new life style in order and security in the ward, the ward public security forces have actively tracked down persons who stole the socialist property and have also hounded down and caught thieves, robbers and smugglers. Duong The Binh, Hoang Giang, Do Xuan Khanh and Tran Quang Ngo are comrades who have highly displayed their virtues as public security combatants by devoting themselves day and night to the task of protecting the property of the state and people. They had arrested persons involved in stealing 3 quintals of state-owned cement, slipping out automobile tires, iron and steel worth more than 20,000 dong and smuggling western medicines. They had also quickly discovered many cases of theft of bicycles, motorcycles and property belonging to the people's households. They had spent more than a month finding out the person guilty of stealing Mr Minh's household property. Once a driver who transported rice illegally tried to bribe Duong The Binh by offering him a Swiss watch but Binh resolutely arrested the lawbreaker, took him to the public security post and retrieved the state property.

While repressing criminals, Cong Vi Ward has stepped up the movement to build new-culture families and to develop civilized manners at public places. In conjunction with the public security forces, the ward has classified youths and teenagers and taken timely measures to educate spoiled children and prevent illegal acts. Neighborhood cells have carried out activities regularly and households have attentively helped each other maintain public order and sanitation in streets.

9332

CSO: 4209/59

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

HAI PHONG STEPS UP PROTECTION OF STATE PROPERTY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Oct 82 p 4

[Article by Duy Phuc: "Hai Phong Protects State Property, Maintains Security on Rivers, at Sea"]

[Text] In order to protect state property and eliminate negative acts on rivers and at sea, and the plots of the enemy, Hai Phong has carried out inspections, issued certificates and registered the population in 31 villages and two towns in seven districts along the rivers and the seacoast and on sea islands. By means of inspecting and examining the professional skills of the neighborhood public security policemen, 14 subwards in three inner-city precincts which border rivers or the sea were able to ascertain each address and family. Organizing study of Resolution No 128 of the Council of Ministers by each production unit and people's team, 14 subwards in three inner-city precincts and 43 villages in 7 districts outside the city, along with the organs and enterprises with maritime facilities and warehouses along rivers or the sea, have drafted practical, positive regulations and internal bylaws in struggling to maintain security on water routes.

The public security sector and the communications-transportation sector have carried out many inspections, brought to justice hundreds of violations of transportation laws on rivers and at sea, and issued permits for people and facilities operating on rivers and at sea. The public security forces, in coordination with the naval, border defense, communications, maritime products, and other units continually carry out inspections, arrest criminals, and prevent gangs from organizing people to flee abroad.

Hai Phong selected Duong Quan Village in Thuy Nguyen District as the test point for launching a mass movement to maintain security on rivers and the sea. The party organizations, governmental administrations, and public security forces were consolidated and degenerate cadres and party members were disciplined. With a solid base of support, even while undertaking political study the people pointed out thieves, criminals, and political criminals. The public security organ arrested 23 members of three gangs who had not only committed crimes in Hai Phong but also operated in the waters off Quang Ninh Province. They admitted that they had participated in 9 of the 18 incidents involving the cutting of ships' anchor chains. On 28 September 1982 the municipality of Hai Phong held a public trial in Duong Quang Village to try people who committed crimes at sea. Le Van Thieu was sentenced to death and 11 others were sentenced to between 18 months and 20 years.

The security and order situation on rivers and in the coastal waters of Hai Phong has improved. The number of thefts of ships' anchors has declined by 70 percent and the theft of batters from the lighthouse system has declined by 74 percent.

Recently the People's Committee of the municipality of Hai Phong held a conference to discuss measures to implement Resolution No 128 of the Council of Ministers and has discussed a plan with Quang Ninh Province to protect state property and maintain security on rivers and at sea.

5616

CSO: 4209/57

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HANOI PROCURATORATE OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON DIVORCE

Hanoi PHU NU VIET NAM in Vietnamese 29 Sep-5 Oct 82 p 6

[Article by "H.Q." of the Hanoi Procuratorate: "According to the Procuratorate Work..."]

[Text] Recently violations of marriage-family laws have tended to increase. From data collected by the Hanoi Procuratorate, those violations are heavily characterized by feudal and capitalist vestiges that have been changed in a sophisticated way. At times and in places there has been serious violations of the new marriage-family relations we have endeavored to build over the course of many years.

A basic principle regarding marriage that is set forth in the marriage-family laws is the principle of voluntariness. Young men and women may voluntarily enter into marriage when they truly love each other. But it is evident from divorce petitions that there are instances of extramarital affairs, wife abuse and that when they decide to get married many couples set compulsory conditions which are immoral and illegal, and result in a failed marriage. Such conditions are usually that one of the parties must have a house, be well-off economically, have social position and degrees, etc. The song line, "One, I love a man with a villa; two, I love a man who owns Java and gold fish" is not something said in jest but a saying with real meaning in the love lives of a number of backward youths. Even more cynically, some young men and women have forced their loved one to promise that, one they are married, the man will not have to go to work, will not have to turn over his salary to his wife, will not have to contribute money toward raising the children etc.

After marriage, for many years the wife kept her promise. But then her economic condition worsened and that loyal wife could not keep her "promise," so her degenerate husband beat her and had an affair with another woman. The court of Hai Ba Trung severely criticized that man and accepted his wife's divorce petition so that she could establish a new family.

Actual events have demonstrated that couples who marry on the basis of such "economic contracts" never achieve happiness. In order to keep such "promises," many youths have participated in such illegal acts as deception, dishonesty, engaging in illegal livelihood, corruption, etc.

In family live at present the matter of "the husband serving as the head of the house" must receive special attention. The feudal concept that women who get

married must "obey her husband," although unspoken, still arises in a number of families in which the husband is still backward. According to the declarations of a number of wives at the legal organs, because they feared shattering their well-being they sacrificed their individual freedom to "eat what their husbands like, join in activities that please their husbands, and like what their husbands like." One woman sighed deeply over her life of "being devoted to another who is not devoted to you." Fulfilling their role as the family head, many husbands have vilely beaten and abused their wives, and have done everything from cutting off financial support, destroying or squandering common property, and living apart, to cursing, torturing, and barbarously beating their wives to satisfy their base instincts. Such was the case of Ngo Van T., of Son Son District. Because of a minor disagreement, on 1 July 1982 he used a wooden staff to beat to death his wife, Nguyen Thi H., 28 years old.

The marriage-family law stipulates that divorce is a principle. That principle ensures that couples "who can no longer live together and cannot attain the objectives of marriage" may divorce so that they can use the rest of their lives to establish a new, happier family. But some young men and women have taken advantage of the freedom of divorce principle to satisfy backward, licentious, romantic bourgeois desires. Recently the courts have granted more than 60 percent of the divorce petitions because of "unsuitability." In many cases the "unsuitability" leading to divorce are factual such as the circumstances under which they grew up differing, changing habits and ways of life, etc., which lead to divorce. But in many cases the reason of "unsuitability" is only camouflage, while the real reason is that one party criticizes the other of being old and ugly and of not satisfying individual demands, and thus seeking a new, young, attractive lover, and has its own personal requirements.

Marriage on any other basis than marriage principles and the determination of the rights and obligations of wives and husbands in correct accordance with the law and socialist morality leads to contradictions the consequence of which is divorce. Although divorce contributes to enabling couples who cannot reconcile their differences to establish new families, in fact for a certain time after being divorced many couples have been miserable and have neglected their work, and many children had to live without a mother or father, so divorce should be entered into very carefully.

The Hanoi People's Procuratorate has participated positively in that work. It has resolutely prosecuted cases of wife abuse which led to serious consequences so that strict punishment could be meted out. In the process of investigation and consideration of the court of divorce trials, the Procuratorate always assists the court in reconciliation and in passing judgment, and directly reviewing the court's judgment in order to ensure that it is in correct accordance with the law. Under the guidance of the Hanoi Procuratorate the procuratorates of the precincts and districts also create advanced models with regard to law observance in the subwards and villages, in which the observance of the marriage-family laws receives special attention. On the basis of propagandizing the marriage-family laws among the people, helping the People's Committees and the reconciliation teams clearly understand their functions, authority, and the law so that they can solve the problems of and reconcile families which are at odds, and coordinating with the sectors in criticizing backward thoughts and customs in marriage and the family, the procuratorate work has had a positive effect in opposing negativism in the marriage-family sphere.

With the results that have been attained, the precinct and district procuratorates are drafting plans to systematically recapitulate and study the reasons for, and measures for resolving, violations of the marriage-family laws, in order to coordinate with the sectors in struggling to reduce such violations.

5616

CSO: 4209/62

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

FISH DELIVERED BY SOVIET BOATS

Hano NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] VNA--On 7 October afternoon, at Haiphong Port, cadres and workers of Marine Products Corporation No 1 (of the Ministry of Marine Products) and cadres, workers and sailors of fish boat [Maladioney] signed a pledge to emulate in quickly unloading, delivering and receiving a batch of fish brought into this port on 7 October; this batch of fish represented 25 percent of the total quantity of fish caught by a group of Soviet fish boat--which were exploring the possibility of exploiting marine products in Vietnam--and contributed to solving the food problem for our people.

The cadres and workers of Marine Products Corporation No 1 pledged to make adequate preparations concerning labor and means in order to be able to unload 150 tons of fish per day--an increase of 50 tons over the past--so that the boat might leave soon without waiting for a long time. On their part, the cadres, workers and sailors of the Soviet fish boat would ensure continuous operation of machines, carry fish onto the boat deck and help the Vietnamese workers quickly transport fish to the port area.

Since the beginning of this year, Soviet fish boats have delivered to us 1,800 tons--which is nearly double the quantity delivered in 1981--and are trying to fulfill the plan for the delivery of 2,000 tons of marine products for the entire year 1982.

In pursuance of the Vietnamese-Soviet agreement on fishing cooperation, the Soviet fish boats have delivered nearly 10,000 tons of fish since 1979.

9332

CSO: 4209/59

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

FUNCTIONS OF YOUTH FEDERATIONS DISCUSSED

Hanoi THANH NIEN in Vietnamese No 8, Aug 82 pp 7-9

[Article by Le Quang Vinh, Secretary of the HCMYU Central Committee and Chairman of the Vietnam Federation of Youth: "How Do the Federation of Youth Committees at the Various Echelons Operate?"]

[Text] In an article published in the March 1982 edition of THANH NIEN I discussed the activities of the Youth Federation chapters at the basic level. Now I will discuss the activities of the Federation echelons. A difficulty is determining, within a given area, what Youth Union activities must be in order to be practical and so that it can clearly be a political organization in the form of a front, the backbone of which is the HCMCYU. We must avoid transforming it into a "in name only" shadow or making it completely independent of the HCMCYU.

The organizational system of the Federation:

From the political-ideological point of view, the "Youth Federation" is a united front of all patriotic youth organizations and strata which approve of socialism and do not discriminate on the basis of social origin, religion, ethnic background, etc. With the HCMCYU serving as its backbone, it is concerned with the material and spiritual lives of youths; helps youths continually raise their cultural, scientific-technical, and vocational levels; and creates conditions for youths to study, engage in wholesome recreation and relaxation, and establish happy families." (Preamble to the Statutes of the Federation.)

Because the Federation is a front the backbone of which is the HCMCYU, the Youth Union echelons must appoint people from their ranks to serve as the standing committee of the Federation. At the central, provincial (or municipal), or district (or precinct) levels the Front departments of the HCMCYU Central Committee, the HCMCYU provincial committees and the HCMCYU district committees must also serve as the permanent bodies of the Federation. At the basic level the HCMCYU selects cadres who are enthusiastic, capable, and have prestige to serve in the Federation standing committee. It is not necessary that all Federation cadres be HCMCYU cadres, but the person in charge of the Federation's permanent body must be a HCMCYU cadre.

The Federation committee at each echelon (it must not be called an "Executive Committee") is selected by a youth congress in accordance with the principles of democratic federation and consultation, so the corresponding Youth Union committee has the right to appoint its people. As is true with regard to the other fronts, the upper echelon Federation committee guides the lower echelon Federation committee politically and ideologically, but with regard to organization its guidance should be restricted to the sphere of providing professional guidance and admittance. As for cadres, the HCMCYU committee at the corresponding echelon has direct responsibility.

The Federation chapters are organized according to sectors and trades or on populated area, so that they can cover all rural and urban areas. It is necessary to build Federation chapters in accordance with a four-sided model: "warm nests," the classroom, the club, and the work site, in order to ensure that the Federation chapters becomes a place for mutual affection and mutual aid, a place for studying in order to advance, a place for wholesome recreation, and a place for participating in social activities and revolutionary activities. On the basis of those four activities, the backbone Youth Union chapter will develop and admit new HCMCYU members from among the Youth Federation members.

What do the Federation Committees Manage?

The HCMCYU is a communist organization that is "loyal to the interests of the working class" and "makes Marxism-Leninism its ideological foundation" (excerpts from the HCMCYU Statutes), so in the present situation of socialist transformation in our country, in which the north has three economic components, and in which freedom of religion has been instituted, there are many youths are not workers and do not yet accept Marxism-Leninism but are "patriotic and approve of socialism." Quantitatively, the number of such youths is considerable and their quality is good. They are youths outside the party who cannot be overlooked. At the district, provincial, and central levels there are intellectuals, religious adherents, and ethnic minority group members. The Federation committees at the various echelons are responsible for managing such people. At the central echelon and in the commercial centers, such as Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, the Federation committees also fulfill international and overseas Vietnamese missions.

In addition to its mission of providing vertical guidance the Federation committees at the various echelons also directly responsible for managing a number of special Federation chapters and some of their own classes and clubs.

In Ho Chi Minh City the Municipal Federation Committee directly manages two chapters of priests and 15 artists' Federation chapters. The Municipal Federation Committee manages the 15 artists' Federation chapters by means of a Federation work section of the Arts Bureau of the Municipal Cultural-Information Service. It directly guides the Catholic Priests Federation chapter, consisting of many priests, priestesses, disciples, etc.

The Federation of Youth is still studying the experiences of the Association of Patriotic Intellectuals and has held special foreign language, vocational, political, and other classes for Federation members and people outside the Federation.

The Federation Central Committee is planning the formation of a number of special chapters in the "Federation of Associations" form, such as Federation chapters of young artists who have won international prizes, Federation chapters of young architects, etc.; and of course such "warm nest" Federation chapters are also classes and clubs in nature.

Fronts usually emphasize horizontal activities, so the Federation echelons must fully understand that principle in order to unify and rally youths and intellectual, religious, and ethnic personalities at their echelon at their level by means of "warm nests," classes, and clubs set up by the Federation echelon itself, in order to create conditions for them to make many contributions to the socialist patriotic cause.

For example, in June 1982 the priests' Federation of Youth chapter in Ho Chi Minh City engaged in a number of very positive activities. The young priest Le Thanh Liem, secretary of the chapter, reported to the "Conference to strengthen the task of uniting and rallying youths at the basic level;" which was presided over by the secretary of the HCMCYU Central Committee and attended by the secretary of the VCP Central Committee, that "The chapter set aside the value of a work day on Uncle Ho's birthday in order to contribute to the Tri An hydroelectric project" and that it had "formed a team to show (revolutionary) films in order to serve the monks and monasteries, and campaigned for the monasteries and seminaries to respond to the practical tasks recommended by the Federation of Youth in order to create conditions for the young priests to participate in the common activities of the city's youths" and had "acted in unison with the nation" in order to be worthy of the appellation of "Ho Chi Minh generation of youths." The Federation chapter also participated in the "1982 Youth Scientific-Technical Creation Fair" organized by the municipal chapter of the HCMCYU.

What are the activities of the Federation Committees at the various echelons?

In the process of building Federation chapters in accordance with the four-sided model mentioned above, the Federation chapters at the basic level will surely have some tasks that they can handle only with the assistance of the upper echelons. Those tasks may include:

-- Finding employment for Federation members. At the basic level, there are only a number of ordinary sectors and trades. If Federation members have special vocations, often only a higher echelon can find employment for them.

-- Considering complaints. At times there are certain to be many problems that only a certain echelon can resolve, and sometimes only the central echelon can resolve them.

-- Listening to the youths and explaining things to youths. At each echelon the Federation is responsible for listening to youths express their feelings, for contributing constructive opinions, and for clearing up all of the youths' questions.

-- Helping youths make progress in study. The Federation committees are responsible for both guiding study at the basic level and the lower Federation echelons and directly managing the classes at their echelon.

-- Providing wholesome recreation. They are responsible for conducting studies in order to guide and manage the youths' club activities. Most worthy of attention are the "study by playing and play by studying" forms, such as group games, camping, tours, physical education and sports, chess, etc.

-- Social activities and revolutionary activities. They must be fully informed about the local political-social missions and transform them into an action movement by youths and Federation members.

On the basis of such activity contents, the Federation Committee at each echelon assigns responsibility and creates its structure and organization. Our Federation operates for socialist patriotism and for the youths' need to make progress. The Federation Committee at each echelon represents youths at that echelon. We must continue to supplement and perfect the activity models, but in general their spirit is as described above. Of course, the HCMCYU is also concerned with those tasks, but with regard to membership the HCMCYU differs from the Federation, and they also differ with regard to requirements.

In their activities the Federation cadres always remember that the Federation is a front the backbone of which is the HCMCYU. If we forget that, even for a moment, we will become disoriented, immediately.

Federation terminology at the various echelons:

Since the Federation organization is closely related to that of the HCMCYU, the Federation echelons should be referred to in the same terminology used to refer to HCMCYU echelons.

For example: the equivalents of the HCMCYU chapter, the village (subward) Union, the district (precinct) Union, etc., the Federation of Youth chapter, the village (subward) Federation, the district (precinct) Federation, etc.

In using such terminology, since the terms Subward Federation, Village Federation, etc., have their separate meanings, it is necessary to write them with capitals or in quotation marks: "subward federation" or Subward Federation. But those terms are abbreviations. Actually, the full term must be used:

The Federation Chapter of Bamboo Blinds Youths of Hoi An City, Quang Nam-Da Nang Province (called in brief the bamboo blinds Federation Chapter).

The Youth Federation Committee of Go Vap Precinct, Ho Chi Minh City (called in brief the Go Vap Precinct Federation).

The Youth Federation Committee of the Tru Van Tho New Economic Village, Binh Long District, Song Be Province (called in brief the Tru Van Tho Village Federation). Note that we have deleted the word "Vietnam" (the "Youth Federation" instead of the "Vietnam Federation of Youth"), and that we only use the entire term "Vietnam Federation of Youth" to indicate the central echelon of the Federation (i.e. the Federation Central Committee or the National Federation Committee). For example, "Secretary of the Vietnam Federation of Youth" means a member of the Secretariat of the Federation Central Committee.

5616

CSO: 4209/40

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

HA NAM NINH REVIEWS ISSUANCE OF PARTY MEMBERSHIP CARDS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Oct 82 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Ha Nam Ninh Extends Reviews of Issuance of Party Membership Cards in Basic Party Organizations"]

[Text] After having completed a period of political activities aimed at studying and discussing the measures to implement the 5th Party Congress resolution, the Ha Nam Ninh Provincial VCP Committee extended reviewing the issuance of party membership cards to all basic party organizations in the province and combined it with upholding party discipline and improving the quality and capabilities of party members.

The control committees at all levels, along with other party committees, strengthened control and classification of basic party organizations and members after membership cards had been issued. By 15 September, Hai Hau District VCP Committee completed the review of all basic party organizations and the dealing with all remaining cases of nonissuance of party membership cards. Kim Son District sent four work teams to the basic party organizations to consider and make conclusions about cases of party members having violated discipline and recommended to the party committee echelons the expulsion of 93 unqualified members from the party. Kim Bang District completed a classification of party members and determined the form of disciplinary action to be taken in the 11 cases of party members having made mistakes and having had shortcomings after having been issued membership cards, including a case of expulsion from the party. The control committees of 8 districts and the City of Nam Dinh helped the party committee echelons to deal with 30 cases of party members being in need of consideration in connection with the forthcoming congress of district party organizations.

On this occasion, the party committee echelons praised and learned some experience from the units that had been weak but showed good changes following the issuance of membership cards, such as the party organizations of Chuyen Ngoai (Duy Tien) and Hai Chau (Hai Hau) Villages, Nam Dinh Mill, etc.

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

TRAINING COURSES OPENED FOR PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE CADRES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] VNA--On 9 October, the Central Administration School held a ceremony marking the conclusion of a training course for key cadres of People's Committees in 102 districts and 13 cities and municipalities directly subordinate to provinces from Binh Tri Thien northward. The ceremony was attended and addressed by To Huu, member of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The course was attended by 138 cadres who were in-service chairmen, vice chairmen, members and secretaries of People's Committees in districts, cities and municipalities subordinate to provinces and who included 48 comrades of minority nationalities.

In nearly 3 months of study, the key cadres from districts, cities and municipalities subordinate to provinces underwent a systematic, advanced training aimed at inculcating into them a knowledge about state management, socialist law and legislation and about the district People's Committee's responsibilities in exercising state management according to law; they were thus able to understand clearly the position and role of the district level as well as the function, mission and power of the district administration, in general, and of the district People's Committees, in particular, in comprehensively administering all fields of activity--political, economic, cultural, social, national defense, public security, etc.--within the district scope.

Prior to the above-mentioned course, the school had opened in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City two training courses for key cadres of People's Committees in districts, cities and municipalities subordinate to provinces throughout the country.

9332

CSO: 4209/59

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

INTERVIEW WITH STATE BANK DIRECTOR GENERAL ON SAVINGS DEPOSITS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Sep 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] After the promulgation by the Council of Ministers of the interest rates of deposits with and loans by the State Bank and credit cooperatives, Vietnam News Agency has interviewed Nguyen Duy Gia, director general of the State Bank. Following are the questions and answers:

Question 1: Will you please tell us about the results obtained from the task of motivating the people to deposit their savings.

Answer: Our state has affirmed that saving is a state policy. The savings deposit policy ranks among the major ones of our party and state and is aimed at attracting all sources of temporarily unused capital which is scattered among various strata of people and also at gathering them into a huge source of capital to be put at the state's disposal for developing production, improving life and contributing to building and firmly defending the Vietnamese socialist fatherland. Savings deposits will create conditions for the state to collect more cash, to help manage market prices, to regulate currency circulation and simultaneously to motivate the people to spend money in a planned manner and build the country thriftily, thus displaying the new socialist man's ethics proper to our people. Resolution No 26 of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau states: "It is necessary to seek by all means to mobilize all sources of idle capital in society. The task of encouraging savings must be strengthened and improved with a view to making depositors understand that they will profit by depositing their money and will not meet any difficulty in withdrawing it and also in order to readjust the rate of interest to be paid to savings depositors, especially those who make long-term deposits."

Despite the difficult economic situation and the money market fluctuations in recent years, the task of motivating the people to deposit their savings has been carried on firmly and the surplus savings deposited have increased continuously. In 1976, the nationwide surplus savings deposits rose to over 600 million dong, coming from about 3 million depositors; to date, this surplus has amounted to 1.5 billion dong contributed by more than 8 million people. The movement for each province, district and village to achieve 100, 10 and 1 million dong respectively of surplus savings deposits has gained a new impetus among the people. At present, there are 4 provinces,

33 precincts, districts and cities and 46 villages which have earned the above-mentioned title [of surplus savings depositors] and many units have achieved a high per capita average surplus such as 226 dong in Thach An District (Cao Bang) and 595 dong in Dang Hai Village (Haiphong). Many provinces have set up savings deposit motivation committees and taken numerous measures to step up the collection of savings deposits. Meaningful movements have been launched "to deposit savings for the benefit of our children's future" in Hanoi and Haiphong Cities, to organize festivals to encourage savings deposits by the elderly, youths and women in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh Cities and to induce people to deposit savings to keep troops fighting aggressors in Son La, Cao Bang and Ha Bac. In particular, some southern provinces have organized socialist labor days to earn money to deposit as savings....

The above-mentioned achievements are due to the sound policy of our party and state on savings deposits and also to our people's patriotism. In 1981, the state gave savings depositors incentive rewards amounting to 167 million dong and promulgated many savings deposit regulations to suit the people's requirements and aspirations. Savings deposit regulations setting norms of interest and reward and governing savings deposited for some purpose are being implemented widely. The savings deposited have increased continuously and, in the near future, a new savings deposit policy will further encourage people to deposit more money in the savings fund, which will create conditions to help expand production and gradually stabilize the people's life.

Question 2: Please say something specific about the supplementary policy on savings deposits which has just been promulgated by the Council of Ministers.

Answer: Based on the savings deposit policy of the party and state (for the benefit of both the country and individual citizens) and simultaneously taking the depositors' rights into consideration, the state's position is as follows:

--Rewards equivalent to 100 percent of the surplus savings deposited up to 31 May 1981 will be offered to depositors. These rewards will remain in the savings fund for 5 years and will bear interest at 24 percent per year. If they need money to spend, depositors will be allowed to withdraw this yearly interest. This provision represents a great effort of the party and state in the present situation.

--The state raises the interest rates of savings deposits in view of the requirements of the overall situation and in answer to the people's aspirations. According to Decree No 165-HDBT of 23 September 1982, the interest rates have been raised as follows:

--Plus a 12-percent yearly interest rate for indefinite savings deposits;

--Plus an 18-percent yearly interest rate for 3-year savings deposits; and

--Plus a 24-percent yearly interest rate for 5-year savings deposits.

The amended policy on interest rates will meet the demand of all strata and motivate everyone to deposit his savings enthusiastically in order to help the state overcome the current common difficulties.

Question 3: What has been and will be done by the State Bank and the Savings Fund network to step up the collection and deposit of savings in the new situation?

Answer: The State Bank and the Savings Fund always consider it important to improve their specialized activities and to form a servicing pattern aimed at meeting the people's demand (for convenient deposit and easy withdrawal).

In the present new situation, it is necessary to intensify, deepen and broaden the task of motivating the people to deposit their savings while making every effort to eliminate restrictions on deposit and delays in withdrawal and also to prevent corruption and losses of money as has been the case in certain areas. Our sector is directing the task of strengthening the cadres' contingent and the servicing facilities and is expanding the servicing network in an attempt to implement the planned norms; it is making adequate preparations to have enough cash at its disposal to take prompt payments to the people; it is setting up many savings account counters patterned on "Our Uncle-Devised Savings Account Counters" and is also arranging suitable working hours to make it convenient for the people to deposit and withdraw their savings.

As for the cadres and employees of the Savings Fund, we will educate them regularly to inculcate into them a sense of responsibility and ownership and will instruct them to treat customers cheerfully and courteously. Appropriate disciplinary measures will be taken against those acting in an unwholesome manner in carrying their tasks and efforts will be made to avoid complaints by savings depositors about delays, difficulties or inconveniences. The tendency to use coercion and commandism in urging savings deposits must also be avoided.

In the near future, the savings deposit task will place very great demands. The Savings Fund will have to serve the people better and will, together with credit cooperatives, simultaneously expand the granting of loans for subsidiary production, daily activity expenditures and the people's life.

To implement the savings deposit policy satisfactorily and to activate the savings deposit movement among the masses and obtain many results from it, our sector will coordinate with all sectors, levels and mass organizations; we expect cooperation from them and guidance from party committees at all echelons.

9332

CSO: 4209/43

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

DEFICIENCIES IN MARKETING OF GOODS CRITICIZED

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 29 Sep 82 pp 11

[Article by Kieu Lien Son: "The Market... and Management"]

[Text] Everyone, whether a producer, a merchant, a consumer, or a management cadre, can agree with one observation: the industrial-commercial situation and the consumer market have recently become complicated and difficult to manage, which exerts a negative effect on many aspects of society, and directly affects the lives and activities of all individuals and families.

With regard to the state budget, capital has always been in a deficit situation and under the present situation that deficit is even greater. A considerable number of obstacles have also been encountered in the state's fulfillment of its mission of inventorying, inspecting, and managing all production and commercial activities in all economic -- state, collective, and individual -- in order to encourage production and commerce to proceed in the right direction. What led to that situation? Was it a matter of policy or implementation? Many people would like to understand such things.

1. Because of Incorrect Knowledge

Before discussing other matters, it is necessary to say at the outset that recently, thanks to correct, timely policies regarding the contracting out of final output to workers in the agricultural production sector and bonuses in the industrial and handicraft production sectors, production has been increased and has gradually gotten on the right track and become stabilized. A large quantity of goods has been supplied to the social market, which has lessened the supply-demand and production-consumption imbalances.

But a considerable number of organs, enterprises, cooperatives, etc., do not fully and accurately understand those stands and policies and, especially, do not firmly grasp the basic spirit of Decision 25 CP and a number of accompanying documents which have been issued recently, but have "burst out" in a haphazard, unorganized manner. Their understanding and fulfillment of three-part plans have also been very arbitrary, and they have not strictly observed discipline in delivering products to the state in correct accordance with the plan which are of the correct types and quality. Many scarce industrial products produced only by the state are not delivered to state warehouses but are sold on the free market, which creates "chaos" with regard to prices.

A number of other production bases, pursuing their own interests, use raw materials and materials supplied by the state and their machinery, equipment, and labor to produce products not included in the "three-part plans" assigned by the state, in order to sell them on the free market, while they have difficulty fulfilling state plans. If they do deliver products to the state the variety and quality of the products are not ensured. That has caused a considerable imbalance between production and consumption.

Furthermore, a number of organs and enterprises which are not engaged in circulation and distribution have made use of their connections to organize long-distance "marketing" elements which both control the source of goods and purchase raw materials. They sell a considerable quantity of goods on the free market, which causes difficulty for management.

Our policy is expanding the service network and the marketing cooperative network in order to give prompt, convenient service to customers without passing through many intermediate phases, but at present a considerable number of subward marketing cooperatives in municipalities, precincts, towns, and cities do not adhere closely to that function but emphasize profit-making. Even more condemnable, a number of places which are small in area and have limited capital also try to "give birth to" a marketing cooperative or a service team which are, in fact, organizations created by a few individuals who pool their capital. Sometimes only one or two people invest money and hide under the name of such an organization to do business without paying taxes, to make and share profits, or to charge high interest rates. Most such "cooperatives" or "teams" operate quite "strongly" and "prosperously" and also considerably upset the market.

A number of the marketing cooperatives of the production bases and organs which have many connections with the economic units also develop in that incorrect direction. If they are different it is that they use the products of the "third-part plan," in fact the first-part or second-part plan goods produced by the base to serve as two-way goods to exchange for other goods. Often the goods obtained in such exchanges are not distributed to cadres and workers in the unit, or else the surplus goods are used to trade with other units for other goods. That is not to mention a number of marketing cooperatives and consumer cooperatives which also deal in export goods and goods managed exclusively by the state. Nearly all of the organizations doing the "redistributing" for such units not only avoid paying industrial-commercial taxes to the state but help the production bases avoid taxes and cause additional instability with regard to prices and the market.

Taking advantage of those openings, speculators and blackmarketers collude with and infiltrate such units in order to evade the inspection and control of the state and "properly" take industrial products and goods from state warehouses to sell on the free market, thus creating a monopoly in many regards. People who steal state property and people who produce ersatz goods also sprout on that "fertile ground" in order to operate and infiltrate. Recently the legal organs have uncovered the circulation of a number of ersatz medicines, poor-quality goods, and ersatz goods in some medical units and state stores, resulting from such short comings. That considerably affects the confidence of the masses in the state.

A gang of "saliva" merchants who serve as middlemen has also arisen from that ground and have become quite "prosperous." They have a large number of marketing agents all over and have given rise to goods deliverers who serve as their "bagmen." They are also responsible for spreading rumors, increasing prices, and lowering prices. Those dishonest people live placid, luxurious lives and not only cause economic chaos but influence the security of society.

Another aspect very worthy of attention is circulation and distribution. For many years now such sectors as home trade, transportation, etc., have made many all-out efforts to fulfill their role as housewives for all of society. But recently the home trade sector has caused considerable confusion for market management. The improper distribution and selling of goods, "saving" goods, and holding back goods continue to occur. The organization of the state purchasing and controlling of goods is not yet responsive, but is authoritarian. A considerable number of production bases must complain. During the past Tet period the Thang Long cigarette factory had in storage millions of packages of cigarettes which the home trade sector would not accept, at a time when they were very scarce on the market and prices were increasing rapidly, merely because no organization came to pick them up!

When I dropped in on a small warehouse at the Chua Ve wharf in Hai Phong I noted thousands of neon tubes (piled in high piles all over the warehouse), transformers, and table lamps which had been there for years. Many had been broken, lamp sockets and bulbs had been lost, meters had been lost, etc., but the paperwork had not yet been completed!

That is not to mention other "deficiencies" among representatives of the consumers, the home trade sector, and the production bases, which have created an "excuse" for a number of nearsighted, irresponsible production unit heads have freely put their products on the market under the guise of the "three interests."

Furthermore, we must mention a number of cadres and personnel of the commercial sector who are degenerate and decadent, and take advantage of their positions to collude with dishonest merchants to sneak goods to the outside for profit. Recently another phenomenon has arisen: a number of people who inspect goods, issue goods, keep warehouses, etc., collude with units to which the goods are issued by issuing "additional" goods or "supplementary" goods, by giving them "priority" in issuing high-quality goods, or sell on the market goods slated to be supplied to units.

Clearly, with regard to each place, each period of time, and each product there still occur artificial shortages which cause market prices to rise and fall irregularly.

In the transportation forces, including both the communications-transportation sector and the specialized transportation units; there still occur thefts and robberies. A considerable number of drivers and assistant drivers also steal goods. Furthermore, a considerable number of drivers and assistant drivers take advantage of state transportation facilities to become merchants and people who rent out their facilities to transport goods for blackmarketers. Some even cover up the illegal acts of such people, which causes additional difficulties for legitimate commerce. That is not to mention a considerable quantity of smuggled foreign goods which evade inspection and control by the state organs and exert negative influences.

Against such a background, market management has become an urgent matter which demands adequate attention by many sectors and echelons.

Many newly promulgated stands and policies have blown up a new wind, created a correct direction, and gradually stabilized the market and improved living conditions, but a considerable number of bad people are seeking all ways to create difficulties in the implementation of those stands and policies. Now more than ever, carrying out many aspects of market management is an indispensable requirement.

5616

CSO: 4209/62

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HO CHI MINH CITY REFORMS PRODUCE SECTOR IN KEY MARKETS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Oct 82 p 4

[Article by Bang Chau: "Ho Chi Minh City Continues To Reform the Produce Sector in Two Key Markets"]

[Text] Cau Muoi and Cau Ong Lanh Markets in Ho Chi Minh City are the center of the produce sector with more than 300 granary owners and 100 merchants from many provinces transporting everyday 200-400 tons of vegetables into the city. Cau Muoi Market alone has 115 granary owners and does business in garlic and Dalat vegetables. From here they can monopolize the produce business in the entire city. There were efforts in the past to reform the sector, but for a long while this activity has been neglected.

Aiming at gradually achieving the socialist transformation of private industry and commerce, the Municipal People's Committee has recently assigned the Produce Corporation to coordinate its activities with the Reforming Committee, Women's Association, Committee for Market Management and Operations, public security force and Subward 20 of the 1st Precinct and to study a plan for organizing, proselyting and educating granary owners to do collective business in various ways. The management board of the Produce Corporation met with granary owners to discuss each item, to listen to their opinion, to make analyses to make them understand the market management policy and to suggest the measures to be taken to prevent unorganized business, disruption of prices and a loss of stability in the standard of living.

In the two markets teams were set up to assume leadership over reforming the produce sector. These teams are responsible for organizing the granary owners and merchants in some sort of joint enterprise, assuming management and leadership on a daily basis over prices, keeping track of purchasing and distributing goods to granaries and agents and holding periodic joint-enterprise conferences to deal with any problems that may arise.

To have control over prices, the Produce Corporation has set up a purchasing station, which also sells produce, right in the market, to collect goods from granary owners, merchants coming from near and far places and small business people and to distribute them to other locations at fixed prices.

When the corporation began to do that job, the "large-size" granary owners did not leave it alone as they sent their men to the places of production to undermine pricing right there. They bought in each village only 1 or 2 tons of vegetables but at very high prices in order to let farmers raise their prices to exert pressure on the state-operated commerce. They used every trick to undermine prices at the selling locations by temporarily selling at prices lower than the directed prices. They sent their people out to investigate the quantities and sources of goods of the produce corporation and throughout the city from different provinces and were ☐ ready to spend money to buy entire boatloads of vegetables at any prices and "to buy" also cadres and escorts from the purchasing organs. It can be said that the struggle in connection with prices and channels and sources of goods was extremely tough and tense. Only by revealing the quantities of goods, prices, the time the goods would be available for sale, etc. the corporation could lose tens of thousands of dong.

To deal with such tricks, the corporation has been doing everything possible to quickly carry goods to sellers and consumers. In the past, between buying and selling vegetables were weighed 5 times, with the rate of loss sometimes reaching 50 percent; now they are weighed only twice. The corporation has determined the time for purchasing various kinds of goods and the procedures for reward and punishment and thus reduced the rate of loss sometimes down to 5-7 percent per shipment. It has been coordinating its activities with the specialized-cultivation districts and villages to carry out three measures of educational, economic and administrative nature, which prohibit private merchants from buying goods in a competitive manner in specific places and trying to control purchasing prices.

Joint business with granary owners on the basis of using their skills, pooling capital and sharing profit and serving as agents has been pursued. Between 1 July and 30 August this year 71 granary owners registered to offer cooperation with the Produce Corporation. An example is about onions and garlic: the corporation, the Grade 3 Corporation of Vinh Chau District (Hau Giang Province) at the production location and three granary owners formed a three-way joint business corporation. After the sale of goods, the actual profit was divided on the basis of capital contributions as follows: the Produce Corporation 35 percent, the Vinh Chau Grade 3 Corporation 35 percent and the 3 granary owners 30 percent. The fact that this kind of joint business was initially successful has made many granary owners think it over and make calculations. The income they can make while working with the Produce Corporation actually cannot be as high as what they have earned while working as individuals, but this income is stable. In only 2 months more than 90 percent of the granary owners dealing in onions and garlic have ☐

accepted to serve as agents of the corporation. Since the joint business was started, the quantities of goods in Cau Muoi Market have not changed, with prices of vegetables remaining relatively stable.

However, this joint business with granary owners is having problems that should be considered. There are more than 1,000 granary owners in Cau Muoi and Cau Ong Lanh Markets, but so far only more than 70 of them have joined the joint-business setup. In the job of assuming leadership over transformation of the sector there is a lack of close coordination among the sectors and localities concerned and management of vegetables as goods is far from unified, with here and there some cases of granary owners from Cau Ong Lanh Market going to other markets to do business. Proper attention has not been paid to control and verification of prices of vegetables at the time the latter are delivered to granary owners serving as agents. Some granary owners would sell at fixed prices when there is the presence of representatives of official organs; otherwise they would sell at very high prices.

From the efforts at transforming the produce sector interesting experience can be drawn to guide transformation of other sectors along this line: transformation is aimed not at reducing the quantities of goods transported to the city but increasing them rather, and prices should be made more and more stable everyday.

5598

CSO: 4209/56

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

COLUMN DISCUSSES NEED TO RID STOREHOUSES OF UNSOLD GOODS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 1 Sep 82 p 3

[From Enterprises to Work Sites column by Manager: "Actively Resolving the Problem of Unsold Goods"]

[Text] Late last year the problem of goods remaining in storehouses because of high prices and poor quality was mentioned in the newspapers.

This year, according to a report of the Industrial Service, the "idle, unsold products" remain in large quantities. As their capital gets stuck, the enterprises have to borrow money from the bank to buy materials, which are 5-10 times more expensive than before (and it is not easy to borrow money!); storehouses are very crowded while there is a shortage of materials and goods for consumption. This contradiction has been going on for over half a year and there is no solution in sight.

During a recent visit to the Hanoi Glass Enterprise, I was told about the way it had dealt with the problem of in-stock goods, which I mention here for your consideration. As of last May, the enterprise had about 2 million dong worth of products which customers had refused to buy because of high prices. It set new prices on its own initiative and then invited the central and municipal organs and the key managerial services to come over for a meeting. After a presentation by the enterprise, the meeting discussed quite lengthily and accepted a downward price adjustment. As a result, in July the enterprise was able to sell all of its products in accordance with the second-quarter consumption contracts, to retrieve its capital and to increase the rate of use of capital.

There may be other ways to resolve the problem. However, the point that has been learned here is that all enterprises should avoid prolonging the useless time and instead actively take any appropriate measures to resolve the problem of their own just as the Glass Enterprise has done.

AGRICULTURE

CENTURY OF VIETNAMESE RUBBER GROWING REVIEWED

Hanoi THIEU NIEN TIEN PHONG in Vietnamese 1 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Trieu Xuan: "Vietnamese Rubber"]

[Text] In only 15 years -- 1997 -- we will commemorate 100 year of rubber cultivation in Vietnam.

After the rubber tree was discovered in the Amazon Plateau (South America), mankind rapidly developed the growing of forests of rubber trees. That latex-bearing tree brought about an extremely great boon for mankind, but also gave rise to a miserable group of people who were terribly exploited by the capitalist masters: the rubber plantation workers. Perhaps for that reason the local people in the homeland of rubber the "tree of tears" (Hevea). At the end of the 19th Century rubber trees were brought to Southeast Asia. In 1876 rubber was introduced to Indonesia. In 1897, 21 years later, it was brought to Vietnam and rapidly spread all over the red basalt soil area in eastern Nam Bo. Along with the development of rubber trees, the ranks of rubber workers (contract workers) took form. They were the country's poorest and most miserable people. When one speaks of rubber trees and rubber plantations one recalls immediately the image of "white bones and red blood" and the cruelty of the capitalist bosses.

In the spring of 1975 the south was completely liberated and the rubber plantations belonged to our people. The contract workers of the past became the true masters of the rubber plantations. With regard to area, in the south there are 70,000 hectares and in the north there are 4,000 hectares in the north, a total of 74,000 hectares of rubber. There are 10 rubber semi-processing factories in the south. Crepe rubber from Tay Ninh is a unique Vietnamese rubber export. Dong Nai has the largest rubber area and has about 20,000 rubber workers. The quantity of rubber exported by Dong Nai amounts to 60 percent of the total exports of the Vietnamese rubber sector.

During several decades of war the rubber plantations were heavily damaged. At present we are exploiting 50,000 hectares of rubber, with yields of between 800 and 100 kilos of dry latex per hectare. Since the liberation we have combined exploitation with new plantings. In the past the French colonialists planted 600 hectares per year. Last year we planted 22,000 additional hectares of rubber. That does not include the Phu Rieng Rubber Corporation, which is now being developed and will have 50,000 hectares of newly planted rubber trees. That is a socialist cooperation project with the Soviet Union.

According to plan, by the beginning of 1997, the 100th anniversary of the introduction of rubber to Vietnam, the Rubber General Department will have developed and will also be responsible for industrial rubber production. We will export rubber products (automobile tires, medical equipment, and machine parts made of rubber) and bring in earnings six or seven times greater than the amount now earned from the export of latex-rubber.

Many key rubber-growing areas will become rubber cities in the future. In Phu Rieng rubber area alone will have a population of about 30,000. Rubber cities are now taking form and are awaiting you, rubber cultivation technicians, technical rubber processing workers, construction engineers, teachers, etc.

It is certain that many of you hope to become the collective masters of those rubber cities.

5616
CSO: 4209/62

AGRICULTURE

PROBLEMS IN GROWING AND PROCESSING TEA DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by Tran Kim Quang of the Vietnam Federation of Tea Enterprises: "Tie In Raw Materials Areas With the Tea-Processing Industry"]

[Text] Tea is very necessary for the activities and life of our people and is an export commodity with high economic value. The land in the midlands and mountain region of our country is very suitable for tea growing.

Our people have accumulated experience in growing and processing tea. A number of high-yield tea varieties have been selected by means of grafting methods and are being extensively propagated in many places. In our country there are 16 tea processing factories with modern equipment, and more than 100 mechanized tea-processing installations. Our products include black tea, green tea, and yellow tea for export, and fragrant tea for domestic consumption. With the existing favorable conditions with regard to production and processing, during recent years tea should have developed rapidly. But its rate of development is still slow. Only about 1,500 to 2,000 hectares of tea have been added each year. According to statistical data, in the nation as a whole there are more than 530,000 hectares of tea, but a resurvey of the state farms managed by the tea federation revealed that the existing tea area is 10 to 12 percent less than recorded.

The tea area has not been well tended and fertilized, and has been over-exploited, so yields have declined and the quality of tea has steadily declined. According to a classification of fragrant tea, more than four tons (18 percent) were Class A, 3.5 tons (22 percent) were Class B, and 2.5 to 3.4 tons (60 percent) were Class C.

With regard to quantity, the nation as a whole produces about 20,000 tons of tea, but export tea accounts for only about half of that. The reason for that is that investment in tea has not received attention, so the state farms lack capital, materials, and labor (because of a lack of grain). The requirement is 2.2 workers per hectare, but there are actually only 1.2 workers per hectare. The cooperatives also lack capital and materials, and they are more concerned with grain crops than tea.

The policy of dividing income between the central level and the localities; the policy of rewards and material incentives for localities, cooperatives, and individuals producing tea; and the prices paid for tea by the state have not yet been studied and rationally stipulated.

There is a lack of a rational division of labor and a clear determination of responsibility among the central-echelon sectors (tea is still managed by many organizations) and between the central and local echelons with regard to the growing and processing of tea. Therefore, tea is not concentrated in the hands of the state so that it can be exported.

The assignment of annual plan norms lacks a scientific basis and is not based on the actual situation, which has resulted in some bases, because they have a mania for accomplishments and pursue output, pick and cut tea in such a way as to exhaust the plants and rapidly retrograde them.

In order to overcome those remaining weaknesses I recommend the following:

Capabilities for adding to the tea area by using proper techniques should be carefully calculated, but during the next 3 years the principal emphasis must be on intensive cultivation, in order to go all-out to invest in improving and tending the tea-growing area in order to increase the average tea yield from 2.5 tons in 1981 to 4 tons per hectare in 1985 in the state sector. The cooperatives and localities growing tea will also be given help along those lines.

At present, the factories are not producing at full capacity, but at only 50 to 60 percent of capacity. If attention is not paid to developing tea growing, the tea factories now under construction -- at Anh Son in Nghe Tinh Province, Bai Tranh in Thanh Hoa Province, Moc Chau in Son La Province, Tuyen Quang in Ha Tuyen Province, and Song Cau in Bac Thai Province -- will lack raw materials and there will be a great amount of waste. Therefore, it is necessary to promptly draft plans to create large tea areas, first of all in places with factories. Large tea-producing areas must be created in Hoang Lien Son, Ha Tuyen, Vinh Phu, Bac Thai, Gia Lai-Kon Tum, and Lam Dong provinces.

In addition to the concentrated tea-growing areas, in the tea-growing provinces it is also necessary to promote the processing of tea for local consumption to reduce the amount supplied by the state.

With regard to systems and policies relevant to the state-operated sector at the central and local levels, the state provides capital, materials, and labor so that it can fulfill its annual plan. It is especially concerned with supplying grain to ensure that the state farms have sufficient labor. It develops tea-growing areas in accordance with the slogan of the state and the people working together. As regards collectives and individuals growing tea, I recommend that the peasants be allowed to borrow capital in order to expand the tea-growing area, purchase the necessary fertilizer, seeds, and tools, and improve the existing area. Beginning with the fourth year, when products are harvested, the cooperative will begin to repay its loan in kind. I recommend that grain be supplied at guidance prices for each additional hectare planted in tea. When the tea is marketed the state will discontinue its investment but will exchange materials for tea in accordance with contracts. The cooperative's obligation to sell tea will be stabilized over a period of 5 years. Products produced within the plan norm will be sold at guidance prices, while those produced beyond the plan norm will be sold at negotiated prices. Taxes should be collected in the form of tea: people who grow tea should have the obligation of paying taxes in kind -- fresh tea buds -- for each hectare in production; tax payments and budget income must be distributed rationally between the

central echelon and the local echelon; and the system of bonuses for plan fulfillment, export bonuses, and foreign exchange bonuses, as stipulated by Decree 40CP, 200CP, and 113/HDBT, regarding the development of export goods, must be correctly implemented.

With regard to organization, I recommend that a study be carried out regarding the concentration in one organization of the production, state purchasing, and processing tasks, and the determination of responsibility for implementing the state policies and systems regarding tea. In the concentrated tea-growing areas there should be formed enterprise combines and industrial-agricultural enterprises with responsibility for all aspects of the operations of the cooperatives specializing in tea growing, and for helping them practice intensive cultivation and plant new tea areas. Such organizations are the direct investors in the cooperatives. In the areas in which tea is not grown on a concentrated basis, the localities should set up local tea corporations to guide production and processing for local consumption, with some of the output being set aside for export.

The enterprise combines -- specialized management organs -- are investors in all specialized materials: coal, gasoline, oil, fertilizer, insecticides, pumps, equipment and machinery used to grow and process tea, grain used to exchange for tea, etc. Both the state sector and the collective sector must assign to the tea Federation the task of assigning contracts and directly supplying materials to the production bases. I recommend that every year the State Planning Commission record the capital invested in planting new tea areas in the state and collective sectors and inform the Vietnam Tea Federation. Since the state is still experiencing difficulties in supplying essential materials for production, I recommend the setting aside of some of the output to serve as a commodities fund and for the purchasing of machinery, equipment, grain, and materials to serve production.

5616
CSO: 4209/57

AGRICULTURE

LOCALITIES URGED TO SPEED UP HARVESTING THEIR RICE CROP

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Oct 82 pp 1, 4

[Article: "The North: Better Early Rice Crop Than Last Year, Slow Harvest, Smaller Winter Crop Area Than Last Year -- The South: Quite High Summer-Autumn Rice Crop Yield, Perhaps up to the Planned Level"]

[Text] In the North lately there were enough rains for the main-crop rice plants to head, but the rains affected the pace of harvest of the early tenth-month rice crop.

According to the Statistics General Department, as of 25 September, the northern provinces have harvested 4.4 percent of their early tenth-month rice, 10-15 days later as compared with last year. The delta provinces have just begun their harvest. In the areas where the harvest either has been completed or is taking place, the yield of the early tenth-month rice in many localities has been found to be better than that of last year, particularly in the case of the 75-10 variety.

The area that was affected by harmful insects and diseases seemed to have increased as compared with 10 days ago, but damages were negligible. The localities are taking many measures to actively fight and prevent harmful insects and diseases. The provinces that have been most affected by the latter are Thai Binh, Hai Hung, Ha Nam Ninh, Nghe Tinh, etc.

Typhoon No 5 brought heavy rains which flooded some rice crop, mostly in Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh, Ha Nam Ninh and Quang Ninh Provinces. Some areas where the rice plants were in boot became flooded because of heavy rains. The localities concerned are actively mobilizing manpower to fight the flood to protect their rice.

The late harvest of the tenth-month rice combined with continued rains, which made the soil too wet, has affected the pace of planting the early winter crops (corn, sweet potato and vegetables of various kinds).

The delta and midland provinces and Thanh Hoa have grown the winter crops in only 4,258 hectares, 11,700 hectares less than this same period last year.

To stick to their winter crop-growing schedules and to fulfill the cultivated-area goal set in their plans, all localities are making many efforts to actively get seeds of all crops of high economic values like garlic and black bean for export.

Many provinces which do not have enough potato cuttings will find that their efforts to reach their cultivated-area goal will be affected. This is the time for growing winter corn, sweet potato, etc., but as wet soil (in ricefields and riverside fields) prevents plowing and harrowing, the area goals will be affected. In addition to harvesting the early tenth-month rice and growing winter crops, the localities have plowed and harrowed 20,000 hectares of land for the production of rice seedlings and 12,000 hectares of fifth-month ricefields. Moreover, they have got more than 400,000 tons of organic fertilizer ready for winter vegetables and subsidiary food crops.

As of 25 September, the country as a whole has harvested 72.6 percent of the summer-autumn rice crop. The northern provinces have harvested 67.1 percent of their rice crop. The southern provinces have harvested 73.1 percent of their rice crop. Some localities like Quang Nam-Da Nang, Song Be, An Giang, etc. have either completed or nearly completed their harvest. The provinces that have harvested a small percentage of their crop are Minh Hai, Ben Tre, Phu Khanh, Kien Giang, etc. All localities should quickly harvest their summer-autumn rice, otherwise plowing and harrowing schedules for the winter-spring season would be affected. The summer-autumn rice crop yield may possibly reach the level as planned. The southern provinces have completed transplanting of the tenth-month rice seedlings in 87.7 percent of the planned area, with the provinces south of Thuan Hai having completed it in 87.2 percent and the Mekong River delta provinces 87.3 percent of the planned areas. Minh Hai, Ho Chi Minh City, Hau Giang and Dong Thap have completed transplanting rice seedlings in more than 90 percent of their planned areas.

5598

CSO: 4209/56

AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL INDICATES WAYS TO PREPARE FOR WINTER-SPRING CROP

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Sep 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Prepare for the Winter-Spring Crop"]

[Text] Preparations for the winter-spring crop usually become urgent in late September when the fields planted with the main early 10th-month rice crop are about to be harvested. Some tasks concerning seeds, draft power, fertilizers and insecticides must be prepared a few months in advance and even since the previous winter-spring season. The principal reason for these activities is the relationship between harvesting the 10th-month crop and growing the winter-spring one.

On a national scale, the winter-spring season is one which starts the whole yearly agricultural plan because it is the most comprehensive production period. The grain yield of the winter-spring crop represents one half of the gross yearly output. Most of the areas reserved for various types of subsidiary food and industrial crops and medicinal plants are cultivated during the spring season. Thanks to the relatively stable and favorable weather conditions, the crops cultivated during the winter-spring season usually have a higher productivity than those grown in other seasons of the year.

Ever since the production of the spring rice crop was developed nearly 20 years ago, the winter-spring crop has undergone many development steps and has made an important contribution to solving the grain problem. In North Vietnam, the 5th-month and spring crop grown with long-term low-yielding rice varieties has been replaced mainly by a short-term high-yielding spring rice crop. In South Vietnam, after the liberation day, an additional winter-spring crop has been grown on nearly 600,000 hectares, with a yield higher than that of the summer-fall and 10th-month rice crops and resulting in an increase of more than 1 million tons of paddy [in total production]. In the past few years, the improvement of the management mechanism and the application of a new contract system in agriculture have marked an important progress in cultivating the winter-spring crop. In general, the productivity and gross output of the 1981 and 1982 winter-spring crops grown on vast areas ranging to several tens of thousands of hectares each have surpassed the previous record highs by yielding 37, 47.3, 34.4 and 45 quintals per hectare on the average in Thai Binh, An Giang, Hai Hung and Dong Thap

respectively and have thus opened great prospects of intensive cultivation for the winter-spring crop. The success won in the recent two winter-spring seasons also constitutes a realistic lesson on the spirit of self-reliance and the determination to overcome manifold difficulties displayed by various localities, production installations and responsible sectors despite the fact that the state has provided less material supplies of all kinds than in the past and that the weather conditions have not been completely favorable. The successes won and the many-sided, rich experiences drawn from the past winter-spring seasons are also considered to be new and important favorable conditions which will directly help advance and accomplish the cultivation of the 1983 winter-spring crop to a high degree.

In view of the need to solve the grain problem urgently, efforts must be made to ensure that the 1983 winter-spring crop fulfills higher norms than both the 1981 and 1982 winter-spring crops, with an overall, nationwide increase of 7.4 percent in cultivated area (including 29 percent in the Mekong River Delta, 30.7 percent in eastern Nam Bo and 29.2 percent in the Central Highlands) and with an increase of 5.3 percent in productivity and 15 percent in estimated gross output.

To take the initiative to win success right at the outset, it is necessary to have alternate plans to cope with complex weather changes in a flexible manner and to overcome unexpected difficulties to be caused by a prolonged crisp cold spell which will wither newly transplanted seedlings and rice plants, by cloudiness, lack of sunshine and high humidity which will make rice plants put forth less and smaller ears bearing flat grains or by a warm climate and belated cold spell during the seed sowing month which will make seedlings develop too vigorously and grow old too quickly with the result that they will require urgent transplanting, put forth ears too soon and bear flat grains. In the Mekong River Delta, the usually slow recession of water in the fields grown with the 10th-month crop will delay the preparations for the winter-spring crop while rains and floods in former Zones 4 and 5 will frequently wash away seedlings. On the other hand, production installations have to secure enough technical materials for themselves because the state can provide only a limited amount of many types of these materials. This state of affairs must be taken into consideration immediately prior to preparing to grow the winter-spring crop. The planned norms for area, productivity and gross output can be applied successfully only if, in carrying out actual production activities, we strike a harmonious overall balance among the specific measures taken in the managerial and technical fields and in matters of policy and system.

In reexamining the delineation of and plan for the winter-spring crop, attention must be paid primarily to rationally adjusting specialized cultivation zones and crop cultivation patterns along the lines of intensive cultivation and also to increasing the ratio of areas where new short-term, high-yielding and insect-resistant rice strains will be grown. Suitable strains must be selected for each type of field (the soil of which is either acid, saline or swampy) so that a good harvest will be certain. Low-lying fields must be grown with high-stem varieties which can stand a high water level although

their productivity is less than that of the low-stem high-yielding strains. The dry and wet plowing ratio must be determined, usually with one-third of the [total] area to be earmarked for wet plowing and 5th-month crop planting so as to have enough fields to grow azolla strains and to spread the cultivation season with the objective of reducing tension in matters of labor and draft power. The spring rice crop must be transplanted onto dry-plowed fields and the drier the plowed soil is, the better rice plants will grow.

Though expanded mainly in the northern provinces and certain southern localities, the new management mechanism has exercised a clear-cut effect and contributed to achieving the highest result from the 1981 and 1982 winter-spring crops. During the current season, it is advisable to extend the new contract system to all localities and in a form suitable for each area and from low to high levels. If this is done correctly and well, it will further arouse the cooperative members' enthusiasm for labor. The various localities and production installations together with the responsible sectors must pay attention to the need to perfect the new contract system, to detect good models, to disseminate the latter's experiences broadly and to correct errors resolutely, especially cases of nonspecific contracting.

The district level is responsible for closely guiding cooperatives and production collectives to implement the new contract system. In reviewing winter-spring cultivation plans, districts must attentively and carefully examine the implementation of the new contract system including the knowledge and working manner of production installations. Districts must assign regional leading cadres to follow up on each cooperative and to assess accurately the strong and weak points of each production installation in order to set forth supplementary guidelines promptly and to step up the fulfillment of the 1983 winter-spring production plan.

9332

CSO: 4209/43

AGRICULTURE

TENTH-MONTH CORN CROP HARVESTED IN BORDER DISTRICTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Oct 82 p 2

[Text] VNA--To date, tribesmen in the highlands subordinate to the border districts of Quan Ba, Yen Minh, Dong Van and Meo Vac (Ha Tuyen) have harvested nearly 10,000 hectares of 10th-month corn with a per hectare yield of between 9 and 10 quintals. In particular, Hop Tien cooperative (Quan Ba District) of the Mong tribesmen have applied the system of product contract with laborers for corn production, which has resulted in an average output of 18.3 quintals per hectare.

Right at the beginning of the production season, districts set up guidance groups to lead people to till the soil quickly. Districts performed sowing and cultivation on 70 to 95 percent of the planned area during the most seasonable period of time and applied a planned allocation of corn varieties of which the good ones represented a higher ration than in the previous cultivation season.

In addition to inspecting varieties and harmoniously adjusting their pattern in time, villages and cooperatives in the border areas spent thousands of man-days earthing up the feet of corn plants and maintaining humidity for them.

While fully using stable manure, many villages and cooperatives in the important areas of Dong Van and Meo Vac Districts also sold or exchanged corn to obtain an additional amount of nitrate fertilizer to apply to all corn-grown areas.

9332

CSO: 4209/59

AGRICULTURE

SUMMER-FALL PADDY OUTPUT INCREASES IN AN GIANG

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Oct 82 p 2

[Text] For the summer-fall rice crop this year, An Giang carried out sowing and transplanting on 74,020 hectares surpassing the planned area by more than 4,000 hectares. This increase in the summer-fall rice area was due to the movement to carry out water conservancy and to expand the network of containment dikes to guard against the August floods. The entire province built a containment dike network for the benefit of 82 large and small regions to safely protect nearly 70,000 hectares of summer-fall rice. The harvest of the entire rice area was completed as early as mid-August because during the current [summer-fall] season guidance was given to ensure that sowing and transplanting were performed on schedule and also because the Mekong River floods came late.

This rice crop has surpassed the three highest plan norms ever fulfilled in terms of area, productivity and volume of production. The average output for the entire province is 32 quintals per hectare representing an increase of 9 quintals over last year and exceeding the plan norm by 2 quintals while the [gross] output reaches 235,000 tons--an increase of 63,000 tons over last year and an excess of nearly 12 percent over the planned output norm.

No sooner had farmers harvested the summer-fall rice than they immediately plowed and turned the soil to augment the amount of alluviums deposited on fields during the flooding period, thus creating favorable conditions for the 1982-83 winter-spring production season.

9332

CSO: 4209/59

AGRICULTURE

NATIONWIDE SALT PRODUCTION INCREASED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] As of 15 September, state-operated installations and salt producing cooperatives and cooperation teams across the country have produced 491,800 tons of salt representing a 22-percent increase over last year as a whole and have delivered to state warehouses 361,640 tons representing a 2-percent increase over the same period last year.

State-operated installations and salt producing cooperatives in the northern provinces and cities have produced 255,300 tons fulfilling 85 percent of the yearly plan norm and have delivered to state warehouses 202,740 tons showing a 23-percent increase over the same period last year. Salt producing cooperatives and cooperation teams in the southern provinces and cities have produced 236,500 tons representing 67 percent of the plan norm and have purchased 158,900 tons [from salt producing people].

Plenty of sunshine this year has been a favorable condition for salt production in the northern provinces and cities. State-operated installations and salt producing cooperatives have broadly applied the system of end-product contract with laborers. Many members of cooperatives and production cooperation teams have applied innovations in drying and gathering sand, adjusting the water level and rationally treating and washing sand and have dried sand on entire areas and taken full advantage of sunny days to produce salt. Some provinces such as Nghe Tinh and Ha Nam Ninh and also Haipong have made adequate preparations for material supplies, merchandises, cash and grain for sale or exchange for salt and have thus been able to put salt into warehouses quicker than last year. As of 15 September, Nghe Tinh Province has produced 103,780 tons fulfilling 94.3 percent of the yearly plan norm and representing a 28-percent increase over 1981 as a whole; it has delivered to state warehouses 94,700 tons representing 86 percent of the plan norm as well as a 12-percent increase over the amount purchased by it throughout last year.

This year a heavy rainfall has proven unfavorable for salt production in the southern provinces and cities. Vast salt marshes in the two provinces of Thuan Hai and Phu Khanh have yielded poorly. Thuan Hai Province has been able to deliver to state warehouses only 25,000 tons, fulfilling only 30 percent of the plan norm.

9332

CSO: 4209/59

AGRICULTURE

NGHIA BINH MARINE PRODUCTS SECTOR BOOSTS PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Oct 82 p 1

[Article: "Nghia Binh Produces 25,600 Tons of Sea Products; Purchases Exceed Its Goal by .6 Percent"]

[Text] By the end of September, the marine products sector in Nghia Binh Province has produced 25,600 tons of sea products, or 102.4 percent of the total goal for the year, and purchased 6,547 tons, or 100.6 percent of the total goal for the year; the value in foreign exchange of the exported sea products exceeded the year's goal by 7.3 percent and the goods delivered to the central administration were doubled as compared with the same period last year.

The province took many measures to reorganize production, to improve management and to overcome difficulties and delays in production. The sector concentrated its efforts on producing goods for export and creating favorable conditions for maintaining balance in all aspects and getting new equipment for fishery. In management, it boldly renewed its structure and signed end product contracts with boat and trawler units in the state-operated production installations. By having properly developed the results of the previous years' production, drawn some experience from and creatively applied the good lessons of other provinces, the Nghia Binh marine products sector fulfilled the 1982 state plan 3 months ahead of schedule, thus becoming the first province in the country having done so in all of the marine products sector.

5598

CSO: 4209/56

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

HO CHI MINH CITY DRUG FIRM PRODUCES MEDICINES FROM DOMESTIC MATERIALS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Nguyen Trung: "2-9 Pharmaceutical Enterprise Produces 30 Types of Medicines From Domestic Raw Materials"]

[Text] During the past 9 months the 2-9 Pharmaceutical Enterprise in Ho Chi Minh City attained a total output value three times greater than during the same period of 1981. The value of export goods increased four-fold.

In 1982 the enterprise accepted a plan norm 30 percent higher than last year's, with export goods accounting for more than 70 percent of the total. In addition to two types of oil for export the enterprise produced 30 different kinds of medicine from domestic raw materials. The enterprise has fulfilled a contract to produce 40 million cans of ointment under the Con Meo and Sao Vang labels, and is beginning the fulfillment of a norm of more than 10 million cans assigned by the municipality.

The enterprise has for many years endeavored to fully utilize domestic raw materials and its existing scientific-technical capabilities, while cooperating with many provinces, such as Hoang Lien Son, Vinh Phu, Hai Hung, Nghia Binh, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Lam Dong, Minh Hai, etc., with regard to science, technology, commerce, production, and investment in exploiting raw materials. The enterprise has assimilated and implemented the policies of the central echelon and the municipality in order to solve problems, promote production and organization, and improve its management mode in order to streamline its apparatus and increase its effectiveness. The labor norm assigned it was 1,200 workers, but the enterprise needed only 800. It still attained higher efficiency than in the past and surpassed its plan norms for all three quarters.

During the fourth quarter the enterprise will continue to positively improve and expand the chemical-pharmaceutical department, and further specialize the production lines producing medicine for domestic consumption, while also drafting a production plan for the period ending in 1985.

5616

CSO: 4209/57

LIGHT INDUSTRY

DONG NAI PROVINCE EMPHASIZES TRADITIONAL CRAFTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by Pham Dung of the Central Handicraft Cooperatives Federation: "Dong Nai's Strengths"]

[Text] Dong Nai is one of the five provinces and municipalities in our country which had the honor of receiving 1981 emulation competition flags from the small industry-handicraft sector.

The greatest effort of the province was exploiting the capabilities of the local sources of raw materials in order to employ 8,426 additional handicraft workers and create work for more than 2,000 cadres and industrial workers who produce at home. Thanks to development along those lines, the province attained a total output value of 57,672,000 dong, 2.3 percent greater than the 1981 plan norm and an increase of 59 percent over the previous year's total output value.

Due to its inherent strengths with regard to raw materials and traditional skills, Dong Nai has concentrated on developing the production of three principal export products: woven palm leaves, rattan, and bamboo; pottery; and plywood flooring.

The artistic pottery of Dong Nai, with its rich national flavor, is exported to 10 countries.

Plywood flooring is a valuable traditional product that has been exported to many countries in the world and last year earned for Dong Nai nearly 10 million dong, an increase of 66.7 percent over 1980.

The development of those products is closely related to the creation of sources of raw materials. The federation of small industry- handicrafts cooperatives does not operate alone, but coordinates with the export combine corporation and the Forestry Service in planning, protecting, and organizing the exploitation of raw materials in order to expand the production of export goods made of rattan, bamboo, or palm leaves. The state forests in the province with concentrated raw materials areas, such as Xuan Loc, Xuyen Moc, Tan Phu, Ma De, etc., agreed to produce 20 million segments of small rattan and thousands of tons of palm leaves and thick rattan to supply to the production installations. Bien Hoa City concentrated a rather large volume of rattan, bamboo, and leaves and had a rich supply of labor that was advantageous for developing goods made of rattan, bamboo, and leaves. The city's

weaving installations attained an export volume of more than 15 million dong in 1981, 57 times greater than the total in 1976. The cooperatives of Tam Hiep and Tan Tien in Tan Mai Subward, Thanh Cong in Tam Hoa Subward, and Tan Mai and Doan Ket 1 in Ho Nai became advanced units. Bien Hoa City guided the installations producing woven products for export in paying salaries according to output and in training 500 additional craftsmen in order to continue to expand production. Rattan-bamboo-leaf products account for 71.3 percent of the value of the total value of the small industry and handicraft output in Dong Nai and have become the spearhead among the local export goods. Thanks to its expansion of the exploitation of local raw materials, Dong Nai has rapidly increased the number of small industry and handicraft workers in the province to the present total of 17,500 and the number of production bases to 350 units. When the Tan Tien cooperative was formed in 1978 it had only 207 members. Within 4 years the number increased to 1,421. Furthermore, the units assigned to the families of cooperative members, cadres, industrial workers, students, etc., the weaving of millions of meters of palm leaves. More than 2,000 cadres and workers had additional legitimate income. In 1982 additional work may be found for nearly 4,000 additional workers.

Production has been expanded but quality has not been neglected. In 1981 the Tam Hiep cooperative produced 28 improved goods with a spirit of creative labor. A portrait of Uncle Ho on a bamboo mat by the 2-9 cooperative was also a work which demanded a high technical and artistic level.

Because it can exploit additional raw materials in the middlands and coastal areas, Dong Nai is going all-out to increase its 1982 total production value to 200 million dong, nearly four times greater than in 1981.

The direction of struggle in the coming period will be to begin additional trades to employ 20,000 additional handicraft workers, create 40 to 45 additional cooperatives, and advance two-thirds of the cooperatives to an "advanced" or "good" status.

5616

CSO: 4209/57

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

ELIMINATION OF SAIGON-ERA SONGS URGED

Hanoi TIEN PHONG in Vietnamese 5-11 Oct 82 p 4

[Article by Dang Trung: "Eliminate Inappropriate Songs"]

[Text] In our city, and sometimes in the rural areas, in addition to the wholesome, life-loving songs, here and there still can be heard the sad, wrenching songs, and the tired voices, of Saigon singers of the U.S.-puppet period. The political administrations and responsible organs have often carried out campaigns to mop up the vestiges of the old society. But bad publications are still being circulated, and insipid or beastiality-provoking musical tapes are still played here and there.

Recently, in a number of cafes and restaurants decadent music has been played and bad youths assemble under dim lights. In Hanoi, when one walks at night along Kam Thien Street or Ba Trieu Street, or in such collective housing areas as Nam Dong, Nguyen Cong Tru, Kim Lien, etc., one can often hear groaning, melancholy songs coming from modern music players. During the day, in the Hoa Binh market area, especially on Sundays, among the cacophonous sounds of the vendors there can be heard coming from places dealing in music tapes, radios, tape recorders, etc., all sorts of silly love songs.

In our life of enthusiastic labor we cannot continue to allow such bad music to poison the sounds of our city. Where did those music tapes come from? On one occasion the responsible organ inspected a restaurant and discovered brand-new tapes of bad music from the U.S.-puppet period. Those music tapes had been hidden away for years after the south was completely liberated. The Hanoi public security organ cannot ignore that incident.

On the basis of many sources of information the public security police were able to uncover, in Hanoi itself, groups which surreptitiously reproduce bad music tapes. They must be eradicated at the root.

The house at the head of Thinh Yen Street, which had been under surveillance, was very suspicious. On the previous day the public security organ confiscated at a market hundreds of bad music tapes. The next day bad music tapes were again present. The public security police kept close watch on the area. At dusk one of the policemen saw someone carrying a bag from the house. The public security police stopped him and requested him to open the bag. It was full of new music tapes. If

it was not bad music, why did he have to carry them in a bag at night? The bag of goods and the information that had been collected over a period of time were sufficient evidence for inspecting the house.

The responsible organs carried out the inspection. The owner, Tran Xuan Thao, politely invited his guests into an outer room. In that living room a modern music player was playing strong and moving revolutionary songs. But Thao could not pull the wool over the eyes of the authorities. In an inner room four tape recorders were at work. He reproduced bad music, then at night had people take them all over to be sold. Caught red-handed, he could not argue. The four machines he used to make an illegal living, the machine in the living room which, although not playing bad music was used as a front, and Thao himself, were taken to public security headquarters.

The four machines were used night and day. Thao reproduced many bad music tapes and distributed them among our youths. He had to be strictly punished for his acts. Hurrah for the comrades at the Hanoi Public Security Service, who acted resolutely and effectively.

In addition to the resolute acts of the public security comrades, there is a music reproduction installation which, although it is still small, has worked diligently during the past several years and has contributed greatly to eradicating the bad songs and melancholy singing of the old Saigon. That installation is the Ho Guom tape recording studio. Although it is still small and its technical equipment is not very modern, the comrades there have begun to meet the music listening needs of the city's youths. Since it was opened customers have brought in nearly 6,000 bad music tapes with reactionary, insipid, decadent songs to be erased and replaced with new songs.

The comrades working there are very conscious of their work. Often the tapes are old and worn out but the comrades there still accept the job. They are aware that they are contributing to eradicating the reactionary cultural vestiges and are recording new music on the tapes.

In order to gradually meet the needs of music lovers, the Ho Guom tape recording studio has prepared more than 40 musical programs for recording. The programs are posted in plain view. Customers may listen to a program they intend to record. The programs consist of good songs from our country and foreign countries.

With the youths' wholesome songs movement and the resolute, correct acts of the responsible organs, it is certain that inappropriate songs cannot continue to exist in our musical life.

5616
CSO: 4209/52

POPULATION CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

KHMER CULTURAL, INFORMATION ACTIVITIES DEVELOPED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Oct 82 p 3

[Text] Cuu Long, Hau Giang, An Giang, Kien Giang and Minh Hai are the Mekong River delta provinces where the Khmer people live in large numbers. In Hau Giang Province alone, the Khmer population has now risen to 350,000 and is concentrated most densely in many districts and cities such as Vinh Chau, Thanh Tri, Long Phu, My Tu and My Xuyen with about 30,000 people in each of these localities as well as in Soc Trang, Ke Sach, Long My and Vi Thanh with about 20,000 people in each of these areas. In 1981, the Art History and Theory Research Institute and the Ministry of Culture organized in Hau Giang a scientific conference on the traditional culture, arts and letters of the Khmer people in the Mekong River delta. The Khmer cadres have contributed to the conference many initial but very useful works such as "A Brief Outline of the [History of the] Khmer people in the Mekong River Delta," "The Khmer People and the Formation of a New Culture and New Arts and Letters," "The Khmer-Cham Relationships in the Mekong River Delta," "The Khmer People's New Year," "The 'Robam' Art as Presented by the 'Bang Chong' Troupe," "The 'Yuke' Art" and "The Past Years on the 'Yuke' Dance and Song Stage"... These works assessed the cultural and artistic values and pointed to numerous trends to develop these activities in the Khmer people's life. Hau Giang is also a place where multiform and profound cultural activities have been carried out exclusively for and welcomed by the Khmer people; these activities include the periodic publication of a news bulletin in the Cambodian language and a Khmer arts and letters magazine, the broadcasting of a radio and television program in the Cambodian language and the setting up of a Khmer mobile professional artistic troupe and an information team. Throughout the province, there are as many as 70 Khmer amateur artistic units. To further improve the moral life of the [Khmer] people, Hau Giang recently convened a symposium on the cultural and information task among the Khmer people. Representatives from the provinces of Cuu Long, An Giang and Minh Hai also attended the conference to exchange views with those from Hau Giang. Many realistic measures were suggested with the aim of organizing a study and research work into the wealth of the [Khmer] traditional culture, arts and letters, building cultural centers near Khmer pagodas, training Khmer cultural and information cadres, raising the quality and bettering the publication of Khmer books and newspapers and improving the broadcasting and wire-radio program to suit the information requirements and cultural taste of the Khmer people.

9332

CSO: 4209/59

POPULATION CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

RESULT OF FARMING AND LIFE SETTLEMENT IN THANH HOA REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by Vu Khue, of the Thanh Hoa Committee for Settled Farming and Life: "Twenty-seven Thousand People Have Settled Farming and Life in Thanh Hoa"]

[Text] After spending 13 years motivating people to settle farming and life in 54 villages with a population of 142,000, Thanh Hoa has obtained great results: New lands have been opened and turned into 4,300 hectares of new fields of which 2,900 hectares have been adequately prepared and put into permanent production while another 26,000 hectares have been newly afforested.

Each year the settled farming and life area has produced 10,000 tons of grain converted to paddy equivalent and cut down 700,000 large bamboos; at the same time, it has built over 200 medium- and small-sized water conservancy works to irrigate over 300,000 hectares of field; concerning communications, it has built 130 kms of automobile roads used as supply lines, over 500 kms of roads to promote the people's welfare and 11 suspension bridges with an average length of 40 meters each. This area has also built 27 public health stations and 22 schools and opened training courses lasting 10 to 45 days each to improve the knowledge of nearly 20,000 village and cooperative cadres about agro-forestry cooperative management, the policy on settled farming and life and the intensive cultivation technique in agriculture and forestry; moreover, 438 local cooperatives have been consolidated and strengthened.

This year the settled farming and life area in Thanh Hoa Province has arranged for 9 villages and 4 separate hamlets (with a population of 27,000) which have proven to be the most progressive in this region to perform study and to sign a pledge to emulate in carrying out construction and in completing the settled farming and life movement.

In the first 8 months of this year, owing to "the people and state work together" spirit--especially in units carrying out and completing the settled farming and life movement--, the construction volume obtained was worth the investment of 2.2 million dong approximately together with the supply of 185 tons of grain while the local people have on their own contributed about 850,000 dong and 160 tons of grain.

In 1983, Thanh Hoa will continue to motivate another 31,000 people to settle farming and establish a permanent abode.

BIOGRAPHICS

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

¹
Đang Danh Anh [DAWNGJ ZANH ANHS]

Deputy Director of the Vocational Science Institute; his article on vocational training in socialist countries appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Oct 82 p 1)

²
Ta Hữu Canh [TAJ HUWUX CANH]

*Director of the USSR Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 5 Oct 82 he attended a meeting at the Kremlin with Brezhnev. (NHAN DAN 7 Oct 82 p 1)

²
Đo Chinh [DOOX CHINHS]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; on 5 Oct 82 he attended a meeting at the Kremlin with Brezhnev. (NHAN DAN 7 Oct 82 p 1)

²
Nguyễn Hữu Chinh [NGUYEENX HUWUX CHINHR]

Vice Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the National Assembly; on 8 Oct 82 he attended a meeting between Nguyen Huu Tho and a friendship delegation from France. (NHAN DAN 9 Oct 82 p 1)

²
Lê Thanh Công [LEE THANHF COONG]

Vice Minister of Culture; on 13 Oct 82 he was present at a meeting to sign the minutes of the 10th Conference on Vocational Training among Socialist Countries. [NHAN DAN 14 Oct 82 p 1]

²
Nguyễn Văn Đạo [NGUYEENX VAWN DAOJ] PhD and Professor

Deputy Director and Secretary General of the Vietnam Institutes of Science; his article about Soviet progress in science appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 21 Oct 82 p 3)

L² X[^]uan D²inh [LAX XUAAN DINHX]

*Director of the International Cooperation Department, Ministry of Agriculture; on 13 Oct 82 he represented his ministry at a ceremony to accept aid from the Belgian charity Oxfam. (NHAN DAN 14 Oct 82 p 4)

V²u D²uc [VUX DUWCS]

*Vice Chairman of the Government Inspection Commission; on 20 Oct 82 he attended a meeting with the Hungarian People's Control Delegation. (NHAN DAN 21 Oct 82 p 1)

Pham H²ao [PHAMJ HAOF]

Vice Chairman of the State Planning Commission; on 13 Oct 82 he attended a meeting to sign the minutes of the 10th Conference on Vocational Training among Socialist Countries. (NHAN DAN 14 Oct 82 p 1)

N²guy^uen V^uan H²ieu [NGUYEENX VAWN HIEEUS]

Minister of Culture; on 20 Oct 82 he welcomed Afro-Asian Writers at a meeting in HCM City. (NHAN DAN 21 Oct 82 p 1)

V²u H²oa [VUX HOAF] deceased

Member of the VCP; Deputy Director of the Marine Products Central Corporation; born in 1928, in Thanh Ba District, Vinh Phu Province, he died on 28 Sep 82 after an illness. (NHAN DAN 8 Oct 82 p 4)

N²guy^uen H²oang [NGUYEENX HOANGF]

*Deputy Director of the Department of Propaganda and Training of the Central Committee of the VCP; from 28 Sep to 9 Oct 82 he led a delegation of lecturers of the CC to the GDR. (NHAN DAN 13 Oct 82 p 4)

V²u H²oc [VUX HOCJ] deceased

Deputy Director of the Distribution Management Department, Ministry of Food; Member of the VCP; born in 1929 in My Van District, Hai Hung Province, he died on 16 Oct 82. (NHAN DAN 17 Oct 82 p 4)

Tr²an L²ien [TRAANF LIEEN]

*Deputy Director of the Antiquities Preservation Department; his article about the historical Chi Lang area appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 10 Oct 82 p 3)

Thanh Loan [THANH LOAN] aka Nguyen Thi Ba [NGUYEENX THIJ BA] deceased

Member of the VCP; former Deputy at the 6th National Assembly; former Member of the Central Committee of the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam; former Vice President of the Vietnamese Women's Association for the Liberation of Saigon-Gia Dinh; former Vice President of the Liberation Literature and Art Association of Saigon-Gia Dinh; Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Women's Federation; Member of the Executive Committee of the Vietnamese Stage Performers Association; she was born in Vung Liem District, Cuu Long Province, she died on 13 Oct 82 at age 65. (NHAN DAN 16 Oct 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Nhân [NGUYEENX VAWN NHANF] Ambassador

Permanent Representative to the UNESCO; on 13 Oct 82 he gave a check from some Vietnamese living in France to the UNESCO for the fund to restore Hue's cultural heritage. (NHAN DAN 16 Oct 82 p 1)

Trần Xuân Nhi [TRAANF XUAAN NHIJ]

Vice Minister of Education; on 14 Oct 82 he led a delegation to the GDR. (NHAN DAN 18 Oct 82 p 4)

Võ Thuận Nho [VOX THUAANF NHO]

Vice Director of the Science and Education Department of the Central Committee of the VCP; on 3-5 Oct 82 he greeted the arrival of delegations from vocational training organizations of socialist countries. (NHAN DAN 6 Oct 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Nam Khanh [NGUYEENX NAM KHANHS] Major General

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Deputy Director of the Political General Department; recently he received a delegation of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army. (NHAN DAN 19 Oct 82 p 4)

Hoàng Mạnh Tuấn [HOANGF MANHJ TUAANS]

Deputy Director of the State Standards and Metrology Department, State Science and Technology Commission; his article "International Standardization" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 14 Oct 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Đình Tú [NGUYEENX DINHF TUWS]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Minister of the Higher and Vocational Education; on 14 Oct 82 he represented the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the signing of an agreement between Vietnam and Bulgaria. (NHAN DAN 16 Oct 82 p 4)

CSO: 4209/63

BIOGRAPHICS

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

/The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity./

Phan Anh /PHAN ANH/

Chairman of the Vietnam Committee for the Defense of World Peace; *Vice Chairman of the World Peace Council; he was interviewed about the current sweeping movement for world peace. (DAI DOAN KET 29 Sep 82 p 3)

Phạm Bình /PHAMJ BINHF/

On 27-29 Sep 82 he visited the Seychelle Republic as the Special Envoy of the SRV Council of State Chairman, Truong-Chinh. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 Oct 82 p 1)

Vũ Cẩm /VUX CAAMR/

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Quang Ninh Province; on 6, 7 May 82 he attended a conference on traditional medicine. (TAP CHI DONG Y No 2 1982 Inside back cover)

Vũ Đình Cử /VUX DINHF CUWJ/

Editorial Secretary of the physics journal TAP CHI VAT LY; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (TAP CHI VAT LY Vol VII No 2 1982 Inside front cover)

Nguyễn Dân /NGUYEENX ZAANF/

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Haiphong Municipality; recently he accompanied General Secretary Le Duan on a tour of Haiphong. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 2 Oct 82 p 1)

Đuống Phú Hiệp /ZUWOWNG PHUS HIEEPJ/

*Editorial Secretary of the journal TRIET HOC; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (TRIET HOC No 3 Sep 82 p 1)

Đỗ Đăng Hoàn /DOOX DAWNG HOANF/

*Member of the VCP Committee, Quang Ninh Province; on 6, 7 May 82 he attended a conference on traditional medicine. (TAP CHI DONG Y No 2 1982 Inside back cover)

Phạm Hoàng /PHAMJ HOANGF/

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Quang Ninh Province; recently he presented medals to the winners at a swim meet. (THE DUC THE THAO 25 Sep 82 p 2)

Chinh Hữu /CHINHS HUWUX/, *Senior Colonel

Deputy Head of the Propaganda and Training Department /, Ministry of National Defense/; recently he headed an Armed Forces entertainment troupe on a tour of Hungary. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 29 Sep 82 p 4)

Bùi Thanh Khiết /BUIF THANH KHI_ETS/

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Head of the Science and Education Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 21-30 Sep 82 he headed a delegation of VCP cadres on a visit to Hungary. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 Oct 82 p 4)

Lê Xuân Kiên /Lee XUAAN KIEENJ/, *Senior Colonel

His article "The Surprise Power of the Tank Forces in the Modern Offensive Operation" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 8 Aug 82 p 46)

Nguy Nhu' Kontum /NGUYJ NHUW KONTUM/

Publisher and Editor in Chief of the physics journal TAP CHI VAT LY; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (TAP CHI VAT LY Vol VII No 2 1982 Inside back cover)

Hoang Linh /HOANGF LINH/

Editor in Chief of the newspaper KHOA HOC VA DOI SONG; his article "Urania" appeared in the cited source. (KHOA HOC VA DOI SONG 1 Oct 82 p 3)

Trần Lum /TRAANF LUM/

Vice Minister of Engineering and Metallurgy; his article on technical research for production installations appeared in the cited source. (KY THUAT CO KHI Sep 1982 p 1)

Phạm Văn Phi /PHAMJ VAWN PHI/

Chairman of the Catholic Liaison Committee, Hanoi; his article about Catholics supporting the campaign for peace and disarmament appeared in the cited source. (CHINH NGHIA 10 Oct 82 p 5)

Võ Thanh Song /VOX THANH SONG/

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Chau Phu District, An Giang Province; recently he attended a soccer game. (THE DUC THE THAO 25 Sep 82 p 3)

Vũ Song /VUX SONG/

*SRV Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Argentina; on 11 Oct 82 he presented his credentials to the President of Argentina. (NHAN DAN 15 Oct 82 p 4)

Trần Ngọc Sung /TRAANF NGOCJ SUNG/

Secretary General of the Vietnam Association of Oriental Medicine; on 6, 7 May 82 he attended a conference on traditional medicine. (TAP CHI DONG Y No 2 1982 Inside back cover)

[^]
Đinh Trọng Tấn /DINH TRONGJ TAANS/ *Lieutenant Colonel
Recently he participated in a debate about lifestyles, organized by the
newspaper TIEN PHONG. (NHAN DAN 13 Oct 82 p 3)

[^]
Đoàn Duy Thành /DOANF ZUY THANHF/
Alternate Member of the VCP Central Committee; *Secretary of the VCP
Committee, Haiphong Municipality; recently he accompanied General Secretary
Le Duan on a tour of Haiphong. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 2 Oct 82 p 1)

[^]
Hoàng Thao /HOANGF THAO/
Member of the VCP Committee, Hai Phong Municipality; he was quoted on the
food situation in his municipality. (DOC LAP 20 Oct 82 p 5)

[^]
Lê Thi /LEE THI/
*Editor in Chief of the journal TRIET HOC; his name appeared on the masthead
of the cited source. (TRIET HOC No 3 Sep 82 p 1)

[^]
Quách Thuộc /QUACHS THUWOWCS/
*Deputy Director of the Agriculture Service, Thai Binh Province; his
article about sericulture in Thai Binh appeared in the cited source.
(NHAN DAN 15 Oct 82 p 2)

[^]
Phạm Văn Toàn /PHANJ VAWN TOANR/
*Vice Chairman of the Catholic Liason Committee, Hanoi; his article
"The intellectual Catholic's mission of maintaining peace". (CHINH NGHIA
10 Oct 82 p 1)

[^]
Nguyễn Quang Xá /NGUYEENX QUANG XAS/
Chairman of the State Economic Arbitration Council; recently he led a
delegation to Budapest. (NHAN DAN 18 Oct 82 p 4)

CSO: 4209/70

END